The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1870.---WITH SUPPLEMENT. NUMBER. 234.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

AGENTS WANTED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

FINANCIAL.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—TO RENT.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.

BOARD WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

LOST AND FOUND.

MACHINERY.

PERSONAL.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

WASHINGTON.

Bill to Afford Relief Against the Operations of the Legal Tender Decision.

Further Testimony Relative to the Sale of Cadetships.

The President Requested to Delay His Approval of the Mississippi Bill.

Another Railroad Subsidy Bill Passed in the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

THE CADETSHIP BUSINESS.

Taking testimony concerning the cadetships was continued to-day. One witness testified that he made an arrangement to buy a cadetship for a third party, from Hon. John Deweese, of North Carolina, and that the nomination was made; that before its formal acceptance Deweese revoked it, on the ground that he had to use it to buy off a State Senator from a purpose, to get himself nominated to Congress in place of Deweese, and that this Senator also agreed, in addition, to vote for a railroad bill before the Legislature. ...

WEST POINT VISITORS.

The following persons have been agreed upon by the President as visitors to West Point: Rev. Dr. Bannister, of Chicago; Senate Chaplain Newman, and John Mason Brown, of Kentucky.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE MISSISSIPPI BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Mississippi delegation desire the President to postpone his approval of the Mississippi bill until after next Tuesday, so as to delay the assembling of the Legislature one week, and enable Governor Alcorn, who is now in New York, to return home and prepare his message to the Legislature.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

SENATE.

RESOLUTIONS.

The VICE PRESIDENT submitted resolutions of the Virginia Legislature ... Tabled.

...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LAND BILL.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill declaring the lands constituting the Fort Collins Military Reservation, in Colorado, subject to pre-emption and homestead entry. Passed.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

...

PETITION.

A petition was presented by Mr. STEVENSON, of citizens and business men of Cincinnati, for a repeal of the tax on sales.

NEW RULE.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following rule: ...

...

IOWA.

NEW YORK.

...

THE WEST.

The Nebraska Legislature—Railroad Items—Foul Play Suspected—Affairs at Salt Lake.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Feb. 19.

...

MINNESOTA.

Cold Weather—The Railroads.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 19.

This has been the coldest day this winter. The thermometer has indicated five to fifteen degrees below zero, and the wind has blown a gale since last night. ...

TENNESSEE.

Proceedings in the Constitutional Convention.

...

SAN FRANCISCO.

Celtic War on the Mongolians.

...

LA SALLE.

The Illinois River—Proposed Steamboat Trip Postponed.

...

FOREIGN.

An English View of the High Tariff System.

Irish Comment on the Land Reform Bill.

Carlist Conspirators at Work in Portugal.

Great Britain.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Irish members of the House of Commons, at a private meeting, have agreed to support the Irish Land bill. ...

France.

...

Spain.

...

Portugal.

...

Germany.

...

Bavaria.

...

OHIO.

Fearful Boiler Explosion at Dayton—The Kentucky Legislature Visits Cincinnati.

...

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Contest Between the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government—Anti-Union Feeling in Newfoundland.

...

ARKANSAS.

Brutal Murder in Clark County—Woman Killed by Being Caught in Steamboat Machinery.

...

WISCONSIN.

Proposed Resignation of Judge Washburn, of the Tenth Judicial Circuit.

...

THE HAVANA TRAGEDY.

...

AN AWFUL EXPLOSION.

Six Men Instantly Killed—One Man Dies Shortly Afterwards—Twice as Many Wounded.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 18.

...

SPRINGFIELD.

Saturday's Proceedings in the Convention.

Work Commenced on the Report of the Executive Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 19.

IN THE CONVENTION.

...

THE CONVENTION.

...

SPORTING MATTERS.

The American Billiard Championship—Parker and Coon—Chicago's Base Ball Nine—Jumping Match.

...

RAID ON A THIEVES' DEN.

Capture of Two Burglars, and Recovery of Stolen Goods.

...

MOMUS TRIUMPHANT.

The Folly Scray of Good Old Prince Carnival—The Arion Masquerade—"Shoo Fly," the Ecumenical Council, John Chinaman, and all the Nations of the Earth.

From the New York Sun, Feb. 18.

...

DIED.

...

MARRIED.

...

FURNITURE.

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On MONDAY, Feb. 28, 1870.

Subject—"TO THE RESCUE."

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TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1870.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

The Committee on Territories, having under consideration the Cullom bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah, have found an interesting occupation in examining certain "Gentile" witnesses relative to that institution. Mr. John P. Taggart, the United States Assessor for the Territory, and Mr. J. H. Beadles, late editor of the Corinne *Reporter*, the witnesses in question, agree, in the leading facts, with most of the statements of other observers. They state that the religious despotism still exercised over all Mormons by Brigham Young is of so searching and painful a character that independent free action on the part of individual Mormons, men or women, hostile to polygamy, is not to be expected. The mass of them do not dare religiously to doubt the authority of the Mormon Church over body and soul, and being thus held fast in spiritual bondage Brigham Young may say with truth that they act of their own free will without physical coercion, since none is needed to secure the blindest obedience. Mr. Taggart describes the case of a woman, employed by an Episcopalian minister as housekeeper, who, after evincing the utmost horror at the thought of returning to her Mormon husband, after fleeing, hiding, weeping, and entreating to be rescued from him, had only to be told that the President (Young) would send for her, when she cried "I must go," and was led away a willing, because infatuated, sacrifice. This subjection is attributed, in part, to the fearful oaths taken in the ceremony of endowment, of which few women know anything until they are married. "For the violation of the oath of one order," says Mr. Taggart, "the penalty is to have the throat cut from ear to ear, and of another to have the heart torn out," &c. A distinction is made also between the sins that Christ's blood atones for, which are generally those not vital to Mormonism, and those which the offender's own blood must atone for. Mr. Taggart, who commends himself to our credence by informing us that Brigham Young says he "lies like hell," also intimates that these blood atonements are still a vital feature of Mormon faith, and of their practice so far as they dare resort to it.

Justice is administered in Utah through a class of elected officers known to the Gentiles as Judges, but to the Mormons as Bishops. The Mormons being thirty to one of the entire population, elect their Bishops as civil Judges, and hence the cases, not only between Mormons themselves, but between Gentiles and Mormons, are tried before these Mormon Bishops. They are generally polygamists, and one of the most trenchant features of the Cullom bill is that which renders polygamists ineligible as Judges. So complete is the spiritual despotism exercised by the Bishops over the people, that it is capable of excluding them wholly from Gentile influences. Since the Pacific Railroad has gone through, the formation of the "Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution," and the instructions of the Bishops to the people to trade only at Mormon stores, have been so effectually enforced that the Gentile stores have been bankrupted. Seventeen Gentile stores in Salt Lake City have stopped within eight months, and in other towns, where a year ago ten or twelve Gentile stores had started, there are now but one or two, or none whatever. The opening of the Pacific Railroad, instead of increasing Gentile influence among them, has led to such a tightening of the lines of spiritual despotism that Gentile access to Mormon commerce and business is rapidly becoming impossible, while social intercourse is absolutely so on the part of their women. These facts seem to entirely dispel the hope indulged by some that the attrition of Christian society would prove a solvent and cure for at least the polygamic feature of Mormonism.

Indeed, upon any theological or Scriptural basis Christianity stands at a much greater disadvantage in contraverting polygamy than modern science or the Mormon Bible, so called, itself. For while Mr. Colfax succeeded in digging up an earlier revelation against polygamy from the Mormon Bible, he could have found nothing bearing in that direction in the Old Testament. Monogamy, coming into our civilization like the arts, philosophy, and republicanism, wholly from Greek and Roman sources, stands in antagonism with the entire history and customs of the Hebrews, and, consequently, with the examples of their patriarchs and precepts of their sacred records in this respect. The high standard of moral antagonism to polygamy, assumed by Christianity in all its forms—Roman, Greek, and Protestant—from the early centuries of the church to the present time, in the absence of any Scriptural injunction against it, is a significant evidence of the composite and progressive character of the Christian Church, whose aggregate conscience is more powerful as an influence than any one of the many sources from which it is derived, and by which it has been educated. Hence, while the average Christian conscience is stirred to a deeper abhorrence by polygamy than by almost any other form of barbarism, it finds itself involuntarily appealing to science and the feelings of human nature against this institution; while, on the contrary, the Mormon missionaries stand ready at all times to defend their practices by the standard of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

If Mr. Taggart's statements are true, the physiological argument is likely to prove stronger than the Mosaic. He has the statistics of 257 families, among whom, at the average, 53 out of every 100 of the children are males. On these and other bases he concludes that three-fourths of the children are males. This proportion seems large in view of the fact that only one-eighth of the married men are polygamists, as averred by the same witness. The mortality among children is very large, in part owing to the substitution of superstitious rites, such as the "laying on of hands" by the Bishops instead of medicines as a means of cure. But notwithstanding this great disproportion in births, the same witness states the present aggregate of the two sexes as about equal. If this be true, the excess of male births no more than compensates for the well-known excess of female convertss. Should these proportions continue, so far from polygamy being "drowned out," as Mr. Taggart thinks, by the excess of male births, such an excess would be adapted to sustain Mormonism against the otherwise inconvenient excess of female converts.

Incest to the extent of marrying the half sister is said to be as common in Utah as in the patriarchal days. The Mormon leaders teach that the "prejudices" derived from previous education against the marriage of relatives still more nearly allied will disappear in the third generation of polygamists.

Mormon preaching is made up chiefly of tirades against the people and government of the United States, in the form of rehearsals of the persecutions and martyrdoms suffered by the Mormons. These grow with distance of time and place, the narrative increasing in horrors according to the inability of the audience to discern its exaggerations. Their effect is to impress the common Mormon mind with the idea that the Gentiles are cruel, brutal, sensual, and treacherous. Prophecies of Joseph Smith, of the destruction of the United States Government, are numerous, and the "faithful" are patiently waiting for their fulfilment.

[illegible]

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government looks for the end of Mormonism. Nineteen-twentieths of them being of foreign birth, passing through the States from Europe to Utah often without even knowing the name of a town on the route, they are nearly as ignorant of American civilization as so many Blackfeet or Sioux, or as the foreign peasantry from among whom they migrated.

By what means can the hundred thousand people of Utah be in the earliest and speediest way educated and converted to the institutions of modern civilization? In a military sense, their feebleness is undisputed. With about 100,000 simple, ignorant people, scattered over an area of territory fifty miles wide and as long as from Chicago to Pittsburgh, nearly all of them occupying little farms of from five to twenty acres, taught that they owe all they possess in this world, or hope in the next, to the Mormon Church and leaders, they form a spiritual and moral excrescence, but not a rebellion. Two regiments could lay waste their territory. But no coercion of this character would enlighten or convert them.

LILLIPUT IN FLAMES.

No one of the reigning sovereigns of Europe has been girt with more of the pomp and circumstance of royalty than His Serene Highness Carlo Honorio, Third Prince of Monaco, now in the fifteenth year of his reign. He has a stately palace, well stocked with officials; an army in gorgeous uniform; an equipage with outriders like those of Napoleon; mistresses *ad libitum*; gaming tables to fill his treasury, and freedom to empty it at his royal pleasure. The only newspaper printed in his domains is a court circular, in which his downsittings and his uprisings are chronicled. On his return from an annual visit to Paris the railroad station is draped with flags, a cannon roars, the army—thirteen strong—presents arms, and when the shades of night descend the town is illuminated and the citizens drink their ruler's health at their own expense.

In 1848 Carlo was honored by a revolution. In 1861 he sold two-thirds of his territory to France for a little less than a million dollars, and shortly afterwards France saved him the trouble of collecting duties by taking charge of his Custom Houses. Since that time he has tranquilly ruled the two thousand odd subjects remaining under his sway, passing his days in the midst of almost tropical vegetation, with the sunny Mediterranean to look at on one side and the Casino, where roulette and *rouge et noir* bring him in a constantly increasing revenue, on the other. The opening of the railroad to Nice brought numerous strangers within reach of the fascinations of Monaco, and their offerings at the gaming table enabled him to make public improvements and to feed his poor. Personal, paternal, patriarchal government has rarely been more successful.

But, alas! the Nineteenth Century, which respects nothing, has not spared Carlo Honorio. The people of Monaco have paid him a visit, coming, with arms in their hands, to the very gates of the palace, and demanding, not the head—we are too civilized for that—but the exile of M. Doineau, who has, for nine years, held the responsible position of Director of the baths, the gaming tables, and the gas works. Unwilling to shed the blood of his subjects, the good Prince did not call on his army for aid—only "protested;" but, says the sad chronicle, "upon the entreaties of his Governor General, and in fear, no doubt, for his personal security, decided to obey his subjects." The police ordered M. Doineau to leave in twelve hours, and insisted upon the execution of a measure which the victim pronounced a "monument of iniquity." It is whispered that the malcontents already dream of sending the Prince after his Secretary of the Treasury, but desire, before doing that, to establish a roulette table of their own in the old town, which is jealous of the growth of the new town, where the Casino has been erected. It is not gambling which they oppose, but His Serene Highness' monopoly of its avails.

They would, however, soon discover that, in killing or exiling Carlo Honorio, they had disposed of the goose that laid their golden eggs. The French Custom House officers would quietly take possession of the little promontory, and the French police would break up the gambling tables, whether in the old or the new town.

POISON IN THE AIR.

A very interesting report on ventilation, and the art of killing with poisoned air, has just been made by Dr. R. C. Stiles to the Metropolitan Board of Health of New York. He states the chief dangers of crowded rooms to be, first, carbonic acid gas, derived either from breathing or from the fires used in heating; second, animal exhalations, of which the chemical analysis is not easily made, but which are generally measured by their offensiveness to the smell, and which bear no particular relation to the quantity of carbonic acid present; and, thirdly, extremes of heat. The effect of carbonic acid is merely to deaden the animal spirits, and induce a sense of torpor and feebleness. That of animal exhalations is more poisonous, and tends to typhoid diseases and malignant fevers. While it requires a very elaborate chemical analysis to judge of the presence of carbonic acid, to steer clear of the animal exhalations one need only to follow his nose. Life and flame are sustained by the same chemical operation of absorbing oxygen and throwing out carbonic acid. A common gas jet consumes oxygen and throws out carbonic acid gas about as rapidly as five persons breathing. The deterioration of the atmosphere, however, is less rapid, being unaccompanied by animal exhalations. Carbonic oxide, resulting from the rusting of iron heating apparatus, has been found the most virulent poison of any resulting from ordinary combustion. It is the same that burns with a blue flame when fresh bituminous coal is put on the fire. It is dangerous to stop the damper or draught, especially in sleeping apartments, in a manner to throw this gas out into the room.

Many hundreds of tests of the presence of carbonic acid in the air of churches, theatres, dwellings, and rooms of all kinds, are given. The normal quantity is from four to five parts in 10,000. It was found that the school-rooms in Brooklyn ranged from 10 to 40 parts in 10,000. Some of the worst in this respect were the small schools in private houses, which had no adequate means of ventilation. The theatres averaged about as much carbonic acid as the schools. Since, in the theatres, the lamps contributed far more of the gas than the breaths, it would follow that the air of the schools could not have been equally pervaded by the gas without becoming much more largely impregnated with animal exhalations. The worst of all the localities analyzed were the parterres of the Bowery Theatre, which contained 70 parts of carbonic acid in 10,000, or fifteen times the natural quantity. The Olympic showed 36 parts; Booth's, 10 parts; the French Opera, 20; Wood's, with a slim audience, 6 parts; Tammany, 31 parts; and the Bowery, on another occasion, from 76 to 250. Contrary to the current impression, it was found, in many instances, that the carbonic acid gas, though heavier than air, existed in larger quantities near the ceiling, where it was borne by the heated currents. In the Hamilton Club Rooms, 31 parts in 10,000 were found at the ceiling, when only 10 existed near the floor. In Plymouth Church, from 6 to 20 parts per 10,000 were the average. Careful analyses were made of over 100 samples of dust taken from places in public buildings where it had been gradually deposited, taking care to select localities which would furnish the kind of dust most likely to be breathed by audiences and large masses of people. It was found that the constituents of all the samples were the same; the only difference of moment being that those gathered in higher localities consisted of smaller particles. Of these the report says:

"It was the dust of the streets in its finer or coarser particles, according to the height at which it was collected, with a large proportion of organic substances [illegible]

most abundantly into buildings as the public thoroughfares. The same material, under the microscope, is seen to be identical with that which forms a large part of the dust taken from our streets of hay or grass, comminuted but not destroyed, the residue of the digestion of this material with the epithelia, and probably the mucus of the alimentary canal of horses. This is the material which, with that above described, floats in the air we breathe [illegible] contractor's stirring and scattering."

The report concludes by expressing the opinion that the amount of disease resulting from "miasmatic" poisons on the free air (such as cholera and endemic and epidemic fevers) is trifling compared with that which results from defective ventilation and cleansing of dwellings, sleeping apartments, cars, hotels, tenement houses, and public audience buildings.

OUR TWO "CLUBS."

Chicago has a great many clubs, all more or less select and more or less expensive; but we believe that only two have club-houses, set apart for the exclusive use and enjoyment of the members. These clubs represent two widely differing types of social organization. The one club is organized on the English plan, which has been copied by the club organizers in New York and other American cities, and the other is organized on the German system. In the one, membership is confined exclusively to males, and no lady can enter the building upon any pretext without losing her own character and impugning that of the club. In the other club membership extends to the family of the member. The reading rooms and the dining-halls are free to the wife and sister, who are at liberty to use the billiard table, the card table, the bowling alley, or engage in any other social pastime with the families of other members who meet there.

While, in the Anglo-American clubs, ladies are excluded, it does not follow that the scenes within the club-house are such as the members would hide from the knowledge and observation of their wives and daughters. Drunkenness and gambling were once the rule in the English clubs, but are not now permitted. American and English club-houses are generally managed so as to give no just offence to the most straight-laced notions of personal propriety. The rigid exclusion of women is not to be put down to any consciousness that propriety would be shocked by their admission, but is due to other causes. First, it is the custom, invested by long tradition with the force of law. But there is another cause which prohibits such an innovation. While there are no legal patents by which one family can take precedence of another, families erect lines of separation between themselves and others, these lines resting upon imaginary distinctions, or the more solid evidences of wealth. It is a free country and each man and woman enjoys the fullest liberty to be as exclusive as he or she may think proper. While this is true of society in the aggregate, it is considerably modified when the male element is separated from the family. It is impossible for a man engaged in active business or political pursuits to be exclusive. He is compelled to meet daily other men, and to associate with them professionally, or in a business way, on terms of friendship. Each of these men has hosts of such acquaintances, from whom he cannot exclude himself, but whom he does not choose to introduce to his family, or with whose families he cannot associate without jumping some of those rules by which society in general protects itself from intrusion. No man can bring to his family table a married man and ignore the existence of the latter's wife. No man can accept social hospitalities from which his own wife is excluded, without submitting to an indignity. Messrs. A, B, C, D, and E may be daily thrown together in close personal intercourse, while no two members of their families may move in the same circle, or feel disposed to have the least social acquaintance with each other. Under these circumstances the American club offers a common plane upon which all these men can meet, and, unembarrassed by any of the considerations which regulate admission to general society, can, behind the closed doors of the clubroom, greet each other on terms of social equality. Mr. X can there meet and play cards or dine with Mr. Z, and be as cordial and unrestrained in intercourse as if there were no invisible barrier preventing him taking Z to his own house. The *latter*, who may be worthiest and most intelligent of the crowd, can there meet and spend his hours in agreeable intercourse with personal friends and associates, to whose houses he and his family are never invited. Thus it is, that these clubs are a happy means of escape from social difficulties in a land where, though all are on a common level, there are, in fact, very rigid social classifications.

In striking contrast with this system is that other, which was inaugurated in this city during the past week. The "Standard" Club have built a very elegant house on Michigan avenue, at Thirteenth street. It has been planned after the most acceptable style, and is all its appointments is complete. The membership is strictly protected, and is limited. No person is admitted who, personally, or whose family, is objectionable to any other member or family. The club is social in the highest sense of the word. The building is open to all the members, and the entertainments are such as would be becoming in the parlor of the family household. Music, vocal and instrumental, and dancing when desired; each member being at liberty to occupy himself as he thinks proper. A well-furnished library and reading-room is open to all the members. A hall is prepared for lectures, or readings, or debates by any of the members. The dining-hall and kitchen are, of course, important items not to be overlooked. Upon proper occasions there are exhibitions of private theatricals by the ladies and gentlemen of the club, and at all times, and under all circumstances, the club-rooms, and all that takes place therein, are ruled by that decorum and propriety which prevail in the family circle. This is, in fact, a social club, organized and to be sustained upon a social condition hitherto deemed impossible in American society. It is, of course, proper to add that nearly all the members are of foreign birth and their American descendants, but nevertheless not less estimable in their private life and as citizens. A club of this kind has been in existence in St. Louis for several years, and membership has become of itself so desirable as to assume a sort of social distinction. Here, then, in Chicago, we have the two club systems in operation, and the general public can form their own estimate as to them, and as to the two phases of society they represent.

CONGRESSIONAL VIRTUE.

A sudden and violent access of virtue is always edifying and sometimes encouraging. Indignation at vice is apt to be contagious, and when once fairly aroused it is often difficult to check its application. The thief may raise the hue and cry to turn attention from himself, but it is a dangerous expedient, for when one thief is caught an excited crowd only needs that its attention be turned to other suspected characters on which to wreak its anger. Should Congress visit with deserved punishment its offending members who have been trading in appointments to West Point and the Naval School, the whole country will cry Amen! The offence is so flagrant and gross that not a word can be said in palliation of it, and the disgust it excites can only be appeased by the immediate expulsion of the men who have been guilty of it. That these men were, for the most part, the needy "Carpet-Baggers" of the South, so far from excusing the trespasses, will only call attention more significantly to the sort of character which the anomalous state of things at the South has brought to the surface. It is only a new argument for restoring the South to a condition when she can send representative and responsible men to Washington. Those who have sold themselves, went to Washington, as they went to the South, for what they could make out of it. Not one of them, probably, ever looked for a re-election. As they had no character or reputation to lose, so they had none to gain, and threw themselves, therefore, and all they could command into the market for whatever they might bring.

But, after all, is it not due quite as much to the novelty of the circumstances as to its essential character that we have this outburst of Congressional indignation? Of course, that indignation is much to be commended, but we rather wonder that [illegible]

man has sold his influence. Even in this very matter of academic appointments, we fear that hitherto the choice has not always fallen on those youths who were most fit to receive them, but has been accorded either for personal or political reasons. The Member of Congress who is disposed to sell his influence at all, sells it for that which he needs most—this one for money, that one for political power. One may be more gross and more bare-faced than the other, but, tried by the rules of essential morality, there is little difference in the actual criminality. If the result of the present inquiry should be to make it clear to all men that the system of Congressional appointment to the military and naval academies is an evil one, and that scholarships should be left open to the competition of a limited number, the gain would be worth counting. But it will be a cheap and easy virtue in Congress if it shall simply inflict vicarious punishment upon two or three needy adventurers, who will care as little for the disgrace as a reconvicted thief does for a second term in the Penitentiary.

At least, let us hope that Congress will take into consideration the essential character of the act they are so loud in condemning. The power that every member holds in his hands he holds as a public trust, for the public benefit. It is naughty in him to use it for his personal benefit—to use his influence, for instance, to secure the appointment of a Postmaster, Assessor, or Collector to help his own political prospects. Whether he bargains for money, or whether he bargains for votes, the act is equally reprehensible; and let us hope the repentant Congressmen will take their self-admonition into their closets for serious consideration, and resolve that, hereafter, they will never, never be guilty of using public power for private ends.

PERSONAL.

"Fanny Fern" is seriously ill.

The *France* says General Beauregard has arrived in Marseilles, on railroad business.

Thorwaldsen has refused an offer of 10,000 francs and expenses, for a six months' engagement in the United States.

Margaret Stuart, of Philadelphia, has struck Billy Patterson for $15,000 in a breach of promise suit.

The telegraph is superseding royal autograph letters. Napoleon III. recently inquired by it about Queen Victoria's health.

Mr. Gladstone's amusement, when at home, at Hawarden, is wood cutting, and he is said to wield the saw and plane very skilfully.

Fernando Wood is becoming quite pious. He goes to church every Sunday, and recently seems to have turned his attention to Catholicism.

On the 13th inst., Dr. M. B. Anderson, President of the Rochester (N. Y.) University, and his wife, were thrown from a sleigh and severely injured.

Susan Galton was married at Philadelphia on Thursday to A. Kelleher, a member of her former operatic troupe. The ceremony was performed in the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

A "Byron Banquet" will be given in New York the 19th of April, the anniversary of the poet's voluntary exile from England. "Mrs. Beecher Stowe" is set down as one of the regular toasts of the evening.

The vague rumors current concerning the Pope's epileptic tendencies have settled down to an authoritative statement that His Holiness has been laboring under a severe catarrh, which has lately been epidemic in Rome.

Sainte Beuve's library, which consisted of over 20,000 volumes, was sold a few weeks ago. The margins of the great critic's books were filled with notes written in a microscopic hand, and some of them on religious matters are said to be quite startling.

The late Duc de Broglie was passionately fond of fishing, and when Minister of Foreign Affairs, he found the best places on the river constantly occupied by a young man. One day his rival did not appear at the usual place. The Duke had appointed him Vice Consul in the East, and ordered him at once to his post.

A fire company in Pawtucket, R. I., recently captured a golden eagle, and proposed to keep him in captivity. But Mr. H. C. L. Dorsey, the prisoner's friend, could not remain easy under such circumstances, and so he bought the bird for $50, half in gold and half in greenbacks, and set him at liberty.

Stephen Myers, an old negro connected in various ways, for a half century, with the Capitol at Albany, and one of the best known public characters in that city, died on Monday. He was in the service of the State as far back as De Witt Clinton's gubernatorial term.

Among a number of letters addressed to the late Troppmann, which have been opened by the French Post Office authorities since his execution, was one from a romantic damsel, who enclosed her portrait, with the request that he would grant her a private interview to confide to her the names of his assistant assassins, and another, postmarked from North America, announcing the safe arrival of his accomplices on our shores.

A lady named Cotton, from the town of Epinal, in France, claims to be the heir of Tuiery of Venice, who left property estimated, when Napoleon I. seized it in Venice, in 1797, as amounting to $20,000,000. [illegible]

Dr. Robert Emery, of Longwood, Mass.—it being well understood that much of the strong drink sold is poisonously adulterated—has proposed to the State Board of Health to try the bad brandy, gin and whiskey upon his own stomach, in order that he may evolve the spurious character of the drink from the depth of his inner consciousness.

Professor Von Graefe, the celebrated Berlin oculist, was recently invited to visit Vienna, for the purpose of performing an operation on the eyes of a wealthy banker of that city. He remained five days on the banks of the Danube, and received from the banker 5,000 florins, and from other patients who consulted him during his sojourn in Vienna, as much more. Graefe is in very poor health, and it is feared he will be obliged to abandon his practice entirely.

Queen Victoria's annual allowance is £385,000, besides £35,000 from the Duchy of Lancaster, and the fee rental of a dozen castles, palaces, &c. As she succeeded a legacy of £250,000 from Mr. Neild (who passed over his own relations to enrich her), as she inherited £1,000,000 from Prince Albert in 1861, and as she has not spent a third of her allowance since his death, it is estimated that Her Majesty's cash capital, well invested, is at least £3,000,000, or $15,000,000.

There was a small but very amusing party at the Tuileries lately. The Prince Imperial, the Misses d'Albe, the children of the Austrian Ambassadress, and others, danced. There was music also, with marionettes, whose very droll performances represented M. Rochefort, his meetings, his friends, and the police interfering to keep order, all copied from life. The republic was proclaimed by one puppet, but was put down by another. "Then I proclaim a second republic," said the irrepressible marionette, and he did so amidst loud applause.

The Reported Death of Dr. Livingstone.

The murder of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, which was reported a few days ago, is not believed by the most competent authorities in England. Sir Roderick Murchison publishes the following letter on the subject:

"In his letter to Mr. Doherty from the west coast of Africa of the 9th of January, 1870, Captain Cochrane writes that a Portuguese trader had brought (to what place is not said) the information that when Livingstone was on the lakes at the head of Congo, Kitery day's journey from the mouth of that river, he was killed and burned by the natives.

"Now, let us compare this statement with the facts and dates in our possession regarding the movements of our great traveller. Livingstone wrote from Ujiji on the 30th of May, 1869, to Zanzibar, requesting to be supplied with a number of boatmen and goods to enable him to proceed to the north of Lake Tanganyika, and, as he expressed it, 'to connect the sources I have discovered with those of Speke and Baker.' Dr. Kirk, in his despatch to Lord Clarendon, of the 1st of October, 1869, states that he would lose no time in [illegible] and sending the supplies demanded, [illegible] that these requirements were forwarded in [illegible] or two from that date, they could not have reached Livingstone before the middle of December, as it takes two months to communicate between Zanzibar and Ujiji. How, then, can Livingstone have had time to organize his expedition to proceed to the northern end of Tanganyika, and then round to the as yet unknown lakes at the head of the Congo, by the date required to verify the new rumor of his death? For the death, as will be perceived, must have happened ninety days before the news reached the Portuguese settlements on the west coast.

Even on the incredible supposition that Livingstone started alone and destitute as he then was at Ujiji, without waiting for the men and supplies he had written for, there would not have been time for him to have penetrated the totally unexplored and extensive region lying between Ujiji and the headwaters of the Congo.

"Not but that I think it quite possible, as I have expressed it already to the Geographical Society, that if failed in connecting Tanganyika with the Nile, he might eventually reach by way of the Congo and the west coast of Africa. I may be permitted to refer to the report of a meeting of the society contained in the *Times* of the 14th of December, 1869, where it will be seen that I stated that in this case we should have before us a long and anxious period of suspense regarding our traveller."

Mr. Horace Waller also writes, pointing out the difficulties in the story related to Captain Cochrane. Messrs. Grant, Brodie & Co., of 6 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, publish a translation of a Portuguese letter, which has been in their possession for some weeks, and which they believe to contain the story which was told to Captain Cochrane. The "Portuguese trader" says:

"After a tedious journey I crossed the Congo near the town of the Chief Kasongo, on a bridge of trees, and three days afterwards I took the direction S. S. E., calculating by the sun, until I reached the town of the Chief Mazumagua, in twelve days' march from the Congo, and ninety-five days from Malange (in Angola).

"Two months after my arrival—the 18th of June, 1869—I received intelligence of the arrival at the town of the Chief Calando on the other side of the [illegible] of a great embassy from Muata Cazembe [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

A North Carolina "Straight Drink."

[illegible]

The Chivalry's Terrible Punishment.

From the Nation.

[illegible]

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

The Blondes.

Some Plain Words About Them.

The Opera House.

Is it Fulfilling its Mission?

The Bernard Troupe.

A Few Farewell Words.

Amusements.

Review of the Week.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I shall write to you to-day of amusements only, for I have much to say.

There is no rest for the wicked in this world, which reminds me to say that, as Miss Lydia Thompson did herself the pleasure to assail me personally at the Opera House on Friday evening, it may be expected that I have something to say to Miss Lydia Thompson in return.

And I have got something to say.

As the great Daniel remarked, "I still live." And what is more, I propose, as long as my penholder lasts, to stick my pen into Lydia Thompson's balloon until the thing collapses. And it is a very long pen-holder.

Now, do not imagine that I have anything against Lydia Thompson personally. She may be a gem of purest ray serene. She may be a flower wasting her sweetness on the desert air. She may be a thing of beauty and a joy forever. She may be a pink of propriety and a pattern in respect to all the female virtues. I presume she is, for I know nothing to the contrary. I shall, therefore, assume that she is the model woman of the period, and not be led into the foolish mistake of imitating the gross personalities of her Friday evening speech. My battle is with Lydia Thompson's performances, and not with Lydia Thompson herself; and I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer and runs over into the fall.

Miss Lydia Thompson is the manager and proprietor of the troupe of so-called blondes now performing so-called burlesques at the Opera House, and is therefore responsible for every word and action upon the stage. The remaining people on the stage are merely her puppets, moving as she pulls the strings, and the performances which these people give are as far removed from the domain of legitimate burlesque as the east is from the earth.

In the first place, there is not one of the so-called blondes who can lay any claim to dramatic ability. They condition their success upon their personal charms alone, and, of course, they are lavish in the display of these charms, and omit no advantage of posturing and dancing which shall set them off. How those charms are obtained every novice knows. Stage charms are very cheap. The blonde is a compound manufactured from the resources of the dye-bottle, the rouge-pot, the enamel-box, the hair-dresser, padding, stuffing, pencilling, and semi-nudity. Without the aid of these articles of the toilet, there is not one of the blondes who would be tolerated five minutes by an audience. Great animalism is the effect produced. If there were anything to support it,—if there were anything vivacious, sprightly, or in the remotest degree intellectual to relieve it,—it might be more endurable, if not more excusable. There is sometimes a refinement even in indecency; but here the appeal lies, pure and simple, to prurieney. There have been many artists who have appeared here in male costume, as, for instance, Kellogg, Moreaux, Castri, Mrs. Segula and others, but they were modest, refined ladies in any costume, and there was no hint of prurieney or immodesty about their appearance.

Now, the result of this appeal is susceptible of proof. What is the character of the audience which go to see the so-called blondes? Are they made up of the opera-goers? No. Are they made up of the regular patrons of the drama? No. In the pursuance of my duties as a critic in this city I have been an attendant upon the drama and opera, well-nigh nightly, for fifteen years, and am, therefore, familiar with the audiences. The gallery is filled with men who belong to the ruff-scruff, and with half-grown boys. The rest of the audience is composed of old men who ought to know better, of jockeys and sporting men, and fast young men about town, who throng the lobby about the footlights as possible. Here and there a woman, who looks ashamed of herself, as she ought to be! The proportion of men to women is as 20 to 1, and a great many of these men sport diamond clusters, and large watch-chains, and otherwise proclaim their character in the most unmistakable manner. The broadest allusions bring out the heartiest guffaws, and the most vulgar displays the most enthusiastic applause. No woman who would preserve her self-respect can go to these performances. No man who has any self-respect can long be able to make a practice of visiting them. What elicited the most enthusiastic applause and laughter on the opening night of the so-called [illegible]? A remark too indelicate and gross for publication. It should, on the other hand, have been hissed, and this troupe of blondes should have been taught upon the instant that there are bounds of decency beyond which they cannot go. But it was the vulgar joke of the concert saloon, perpetrated upon a stage, which was consecrated to art, now degraded from its high purposes, for the edification of a concert-saloon audience.

But the artificiality and semi-nudity and doubtful dialogue of these so-called blondes are not the only arguments against them. Not one of them displays a spark of dramatic ability. We have had actors of burlesque here before, who were more or less liable to the same charges of vulgarity; but they were actors. Furthermore, in this form of art, they were artists. I refer to the leading people in the *Opera Bouffe* troupes of Messrs. Bateman and Grau. Tostee, Desclauzas, and Rose Bell were undeniably vulgar, but they were undeniably dramatic; also, Duchesne, Lagriffoul, and Leduc were not always chaste, but they were always superb burlesque artists, and the admirable character of their action blunted the edge of their indelicacy. Now, these blondes have got nothing of the kind to fall back upon. They are either indelicate or nothing. Their business is simply the business of the concert saloon and nothing else. They are not performing burlesque even. Of all the plays which they produce, not one can be called a burlesque. They were so originally, but they have been cut down, revised, remodelled, and adapted for this peculiar blonde business. A burlesque presupposes well-defined characters which are caricatures of the realities, and are intended to show the ridiculous side of human nature; a clearness and unity of plot, which must be dramatically constructed; scope for dramatic action; an always apparent contrast between the real and the caricature; music and dance which are appropriate to the general tone of the burlesque; and undisturbed unity.

And what do these capering, chattering blondes give us for burlesque? The thinnest thread of a story, which never calls to mind the original. Will any one kindly point out to me in "Aladdin," "Sinbad," or "Ixion" the slightest resemblance to the original themes which they purport to burlesque? Any other name would serve just as well. Upon this thin thread is strung the stuff which makes up the real business of these blondes, and that stuff is a compound of personal allusions; of advertisements for hotel and saloon-keepers; of stale, worn-out, threadbare jokes; of doubtful innuendos; of personal appeals to the audience; of slang songs of the period, with which Lingard flooded the community some time since, which were born in the concert saloons and have no more to do with burlesque than cannibalism has with Christianity; of the low slang of the street which fast young men bandy back and forth at saloon bars; of plays upon words which are so bad as to be almost nauseating; of dancing which never rises above the dignity of a double shuffle or the artistic merit of a break-down; and of wit which would make Planche, Byron, and John Brougham turn up their noses in ineffable disgust.

This is the compound which the blondes ask us to swallow and suppose it to be burlesque. It won't do.

My advice to the blondes, therefore, is to quit this business; to dress themselves, get their hair back to its original color, drop the same blonde, and take their places upon the dramatic stage, where, by patient labor and honest study, they may succeed in accomplishing something. Miss Thompson, herself, is a bright, smart, intelligent little woman. She has some dramatic instincts and perceptions, which, under proper training, might be developed so that she could take a prominent position. Miss Weathersby, also, if she would give the matter more attention and herself less, would also make a good dramatic soubrette. Miss Pauline Markham, notwithstanding Mr. Richard Grant White's fulsome endorsement, has apparently no qualifications whatever for the dramatic stage, although her voice might be turned to good account upon the lyric stage. The other blondes are good for nothing anywhere. But, in the name of all that is decent, do not, after your present engagement is over, ever come here again as blondes. Stay in New York, go back to England, say good-bye to us and God bless you, go anywhere; but don't come here any more. We don't appreciate you; we are tired of you. It might all have been very pretty once, but the charm of novelty has gone, and there is nothing attractive left. It is all silly, very silly; stupid, very stupid; degrading, very degrading.

And now I have a word to say to the Opera House management. On the 20th of April, 1865, the Opera House was thrown open to the public and on that evening, which was a memorable musical one, it was formally dedicated to art. The public was induced to believe that it would be reserved for the display of the highest forms of music and the drama. For a time that promise was kept, and an art-loving public was delighted, elevated, and instructed with the performances of such great artists as Zucchi, La Grange, Brignoli, [illegible], Forrest, Bellini, Parepa, [illegible], Frederick, Hermann, Ristori, [illegible], Davenport, and Murdoch. [illegible] two or three years how [illegible] has it? During the larger part of this time it has been in the hands of acrobats, tumblers, jugglers, circus clowns, contortionists, ballet girls, nude posturers, showmen, bearing blondes, and other monstrosities [illegible]. During a part of this time it has [illegible] from a stage which was noble [illegible]

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that they are invited to a feast which is worth the attending. It is none too soon to commence restoring confidence in the Opera House.

I believe I have got through with Miss Lydia Thompson's blondes for to-day, and I have the honor to bid her good-morning.

I could not help reading with deep regret, the other day, the statement that Mrs. Parepa was about to disband her English Opera Troupe. Some of my pleasantest musical recollections are connected with her various seasons of opera. I know that she has labored faithfully and earnestly, if not always wisely, and how that she has had to succumb to the pressure of misfortunes, and it must have been very crushing to have broken down this little iron woman—I cannot but feel deep sympathy for her. Since the organization of the Parepa-Rosa troupe she has had immense difficulties to contend against, and has, unquestionably, has been exposed to very bad management. Nevertheless, she will go into her temporary retirement—for no adverse fate can keep this little woman down long—with the hearty sympathies of all lovers of music, and with the proud reputation of having given English Opera its first firm footing in this country.

I have a good deal to tell you about our home amusements this week, and must all run. The Opera House blondes bring out on Monday evening the burlesque of "Ivanhoe; or Wamba, the Jester," with the following cast: *Wamba, the Jester*, Miss Lydia Thompson; *Sir Wilfred of Ivanhoe*, Miss Pauline Markham; *Sir Brian de Bois Guilbert*, Mr. W. B. Cahill; *Isaac of York*, Mr. A. D. Bradley; *Cedric*, Mr. J. B. Everham; *The Black Knight*, Mr. J. W. Jennings; *Prince John*, Miss Lisa Edwin; *De Bracy*, Miss Belle Howard; *Gurth*, Miss Maud Hamilton; *Rebecca*, Mr. Harry Beckett; *Lady Rowena*, Miss Weathersby.

The one-blonde company at McVicker's have made a change of base—Miss Elise Holt abandoning burlesque, and coming out Monday evening in "Up the Crow," which is underlined for the week. During the week following we shall have Lemoyne in his new play of "Bl[illegible]."

The matinee performances at the Museum this week will be as follows: Monday and Wednesday, "Lady Audley's Secret" and "A Fearful Tragedy in Seven Dials;" Tuesday, "Not Guilty;" "Effie Deans; or, The Heart of Midlothian" has been underlined for evening performances during the whole week, with the following cast: *David Deans*, Mr. Keller; *Laird of Dumbiedikes*, Harry Linden; *Geordie Robertson*, Blondell; *Counsel for Defence*, Padgett; *Duke of Argyle*, Browne; *Jeannie Deans*, Mrs. Allen; *Effie Deans*, Kate Mayhew; *Madge Wildfire*, Virginia Buchanan; *Margery Murdockson*, Mrs. Sennall. Other characters by Messrs. White, Kelly, Lacy, Horne, Allen, Gorman, Wilson, Morton, and Misses Emma Marble and Miss Ada Marr.

The Minstrels, at the Dearborn Theatre, offer another superb bill for this week, the leading feature of which is an adaptation of Byron's burlesque, called "I-van-O," by Mr. Kemble. The cast will be as follows: *Prince John*, J. P. Dunning; *Isaac*, Tommy Sully; *Sir Brian de Bois Guilbert*, J. B. Kemble; *Isaac*, Bob Hart; *Rebecca*, Ben Cotton; *Wamba*, Billy Manning; *Black Knight*, M. Kanane; *De Bracy*, J. J. Kelly; *Rowena*, Myron Lewis.

The amateur entertainments for this week are quite numerous, and may be classified as follows: This evening the Schweitzer-Maennerchor give their second musical soiree at Uhlich's Hall.

On Monday evening there will be a vocal, instrumental, and literary entertainment at the University of Chicago, conducted by Professor Louis H. Meyer, who will be assisted by Madame Ackerman-Jaworska and others: the net proceeds to be used for the support of the college magazine.

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. John's Episcopal Church will give a concert at the church on Tuesday evening, assisted by D. N. Hood, the organist, and the choir of the Second Presbyterian Church.

On Wednesday evening the ladies and gentlemen of the Church of the Atonement will give an entertainment at Stanley Hall, corner of Paulina and West Lake streets, consisting of readings and music.

The Sacred Concert at the Church of the Messiah, on last Sunday evening, was both artistically and financially a grand success. The music selected was admirably adapted to the church, and both vocalists and instrumentalists appeared to use their best endeavors to please the very large audience which attended, the church being literally crowded. I am desired by the Sisters of Charity of the St. Vincent House of Providence to return their most heartfelt thanks to all who so kindly assisted them in their endeavors to raise the funds, by which they will be able to alleviate in a great measure the pressing wants of the poor. The returns are not yet all in, but it is supposed that the net proceeds will be in the neighborhood of one thousand dollars.

I understand that Sig. Philip Pasarelli, a violinist who has made an excellent reputation in Europe, is coming here to reside.

William Lewis, our well-known violinist, has gone to Europe on business connected with the firm of Root & Cady.

The Concordia Maennerchor is rehearsing "The Magic Flute," with a view to its speedy production.

I have the following gossip from the world of amusement abroad to give you: The report of the death of Henry Russell, the ballad singer, is contradicted by himself. He ought to know.... At a recent performance of Rossini's "Mass" at St. Petersburg, Adelina Patti sang the *Crucifixus* with extraordinary effect.... Levy and Alice Topp have been concertizing together in Washington.... Rentz is going to Brazil.... Mr. Joseph K. Emmet's "Fritz" was presented by his admirers in St. Louis, on Friday evening, with a handsome gold watch and chain, valued at five hundred dollars. St. Louis claims Mr. Emmett as one of its productions.... Fraulein Busse is the last new singer at Vienna. She is a mezzo-soprano, and has appeared in the "Nozze di Figaro." Another fresh voice in Vienna is that of Caroline Sommer, a baby who ought to get married at once, if only to secure a change of name.... Mdlle. Murska has appeared at the Italiens in "Marta," and in "Un Ballo in Maschera," "obtaining the partial and fitful success which is everywhere her fate...." Dwight's *Journal of Music* has an article on Madame Parepa-Rosa's production of "The Marriage of Figaro" so laudatory as to be almost entitled.... The Opera concerts in Paris are, so says report, about to be reorganized. They are to have a subvention from the *Ministere des Beaux Arts*, and a series of festivals is to be given, each to be dedicated to a different composer. Whenever it is possible to arrange it, the composers themselves are to conduct. Felicien David is to be represented by "Moïse" and "Le Desert," M. Gounod by "Ulysse" and "Tobie," the Abbe Liszt by "St. Elizabeth" (?), Sir Michael Costa by "Naaman," M. Rubinstein by his Ocean symphony, &c. The idea is grand. To judge by experience, the project will fail.... McKee Rankin is playing Horatio to Fechter's *Hamlet*, in New York.... Vera Lortoi, who sang here a few years ago, is now the prima donna at Turin, where, in Vera's new opera, "Vaceria," she meets with signal success.... The German musical papers are publishing extracts from the score of a small opera of Beethoven's, hitherto unknown, which are much in the style of certain paragraphs in "Fidelio."... Kate Fisher—Mazeppa—has obtained possession of property in Waltham and Charlestown, Mass., left by her sister, Mrs. Mary B. Wood. It is rumored that Miss Fisher and her "fiery, untamed steed" will now forsake the illusive glories of the foot-lights for the more substantial joys of private life.... Tom. Taylor has written an historical play, called "Twixt Ax and Crown." It is blank verse, and in five acts, and its story is founded on an episode in the early life of Queen Elizabeth.... Bellini, the favorite baritone, who has pleased the American people more than any other baritone since Badiali, was, at late dates, at Venice, singing in opera with the usual success that attends this spirited and accomplished lyric artist.... While Lefranc was giving his famous "chest C," in the third act of "Trovatore," in the New York Academy, the other night, infantile ejaculations, prolonged and persistent, rang through the house, as if in spiteful opposition to the robustious notes of the hapless *Manrico* before the footlights down below. Some of the audience tittered—others indignantly hissed—but the more they tittered and hissed, the louder and shriller were the articulations of the baby up aloft, as if to give notice that it did not intend to be suppressed. Lefranc looked unutterable things, but, as if determined to sing down his contemptible rival, his chest C notes grew more vigorously resonant. Victory at last perched upon his banner, not without the aid, however, of some considerate being in the gallery, who had meanwhile either choked off the baby or driven it pell-mell into the street.......The London *Examiner* tells the following good story of Rossini: "The manager of San Mosè Theatre had offended him. To add to his impertinence, he had given to Rossini a libretto to set to music, which was so extravagantly absurd that to make it the groundwork of even a tolerable opera was impossible. Rossini determined that, if he must himself be covered with ridicule, he would at all events enjoy the luxury of comprehending in one common catastrophe the manager and all his company. So he apportioned the libretto in the following manner: The bass he made to sing at the very top of his voice, and the *prima donna* to indulge in incredible utterance from the lowest regions of her notes. To a comic singer, whose appearance on the stage was normally the signal for a shout of sympathetic fun, he allotted the gravest arias of the piece; while for another artist who was so lamentable a singer that in point of fact he could scarcely sing at all, the most difficult music was provided, and by way of adding to the poor man's sufferings, as well as those of his audience, he was ordered to be accompanied *pianissimo* by a *pizzicato* of violins. Rossini, who was present to enjoy the joke, found it desirable to quit the house before the opera was finished."

FERDINAND PICKLE.

NEW YORK.

The Woman of the Period in New York.

Unhappy Results of the Baldness of the Empress.

Malicious Magnificence.

Hamlets.

Musical and Other Parties.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

"Mack" says: "The fact is, the stock company—if I may so call it—of Washington is a magnificent array of bejewelled beauties." New York ditto. It is a painful acknowledgment, but candor compels the confession, that New York women are no longer what they were. In a gathering of hundreds of the dear creatures—arrayed more gorgeously than Solomon in all his glory—one can count the number of beautiful faces on one's fingers, and have some to spare; while, as for the positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of unloveliness left, one's face fairly aches in sympathy for such an agglomeration of feminine ugliness. Let me tell you why it is no marvel to me that the women of the present day is the fagged-out, allenced creature her physician and friends know her to be. In the first place, she sets all sanitary laws, human and divine, at defiance; turns night into day; and feeds upon a morbid appetite, begotten by this system of self-murder, upon dainty abominations that would almost defy the digestive powers of an ostrich. You may meet my lady, any day late in the afternoon, on the Avenue or in the Park, buried in the cushions of her luxurious landau,—her lack-lustre eyes half closed, and with such a look of utter weariness and nervelessness pervading the whole woman as to call out your warmest sympathies. Better reserve them, *mon ami*, for a worthier object. Fresh air has been recommended to our fragile friend as a wonderful tonic; so the drive through the Park is merely prescription number one, to be followed, while at the toilet, by a cup of *cafe noir*; after which comes the *soup*, in the shape of a glass of absinthe or Curacoa, *Pourquoi?* Solely to enable the feverish, nervous, excited creature—I am too indignant to write woman—to hold her own in that solitary invention of the devil, yclept the German. What must inevitably be the result of such a course? The woman who, at 5 o'clock p. m., could no more walk a mile than she could fly, is whirling, twelve hours later, in the arms of some Ajax Telemon, over miles of Moquette or Axminster; her doubtless strength borrowed from the most powerful and destructive stimulants. Ten to one if, under the combined influences of stimulus and the strongest *bouillon*, served hourly, she does not put her partner *hors de combat*. And this, my eminently sensible TRIBUNE, is a fashionable woman's idea of *pleasure*. Stimulants and copious draughts of *bouillon* (i. e. beef tea)—only this and nothing more,—by night, and all the horrors of unstrung nerves and an outraged brain taking swift vengeance by day. Go into a fashionable restaurant between the hours of 12 and 3, on some pleasant day, and see what nine-tenths of the women order; and you will cease to wonder that sallow, heavy, anxious faces are in such painful majority. A woman sat opposite me, the other day, whose lunch consisted solely of two saucers of ice cream. Ugh! the very recollection gives me a most uncomfortable sensation in the diaphragmatic region.

In addition to the causes I have already given, I consider the present abominable style of dressing the hair quite as responsible for the general deterioration as indigestion and late hours. Is there a woman in Chicago who does not wear chatelaine braids? If you happen to possess such a *rara avis*, I have no doubt Mr. Aiken would like to open negotiations with her immediately. Red braids and grey, black and brown, blonde and yellow, braids in the drawing-room and braids in the kitchen; no variety, no relief—because, forsooth, Her Imperial Highness, like Poor Uncle Ned, has no hair on the top of her head in the place where the hair ought to grow. And so you and I, *ma chere*, whose capillary substance is in the most flourishing condition, assume the chatelaines out of pure sympathy for Eugenie's terrible misfortune,—submitting, in the most self-sacrificing manner, to the unnatural heat and luxuriant development of dandruff thereby engendered. When lovely woman is denied her own sweet will in one direction, you of the masculine persuasion may as well as make up your minds that in such a case the law of compensation will be fully satisfied by her latitude in some other direction. And since she must, perforce, pin one end of her masquerade chatelaines to her scalp, and the other end to the nape of her neck,—a most convenient spot, where it serves the double purpose of swelling laundress' bills, and making a clean collar, after ten minutes' wear, an impossibility,—she goes her liberty, when it comes to the "front hair," with a vengeance; for be it known to you less, in this *pseudo-beatuous*, individual caprice and taste, reigns supreme. And the results are pretty much as follows: The low-browed Venus turns or cuts off her locks, leaving the dead and colorless ends dangling before her eyes in a perpetual state of admired disorder, hiding the seat of the intellect, and running the risk of ophthalmia, strabismus, and—the Goddess and Dr. Sayre only know what besides. In pleasing contrast to this natural picture, and in illustration of the eternal fitness of things, *voila la dame* of magnificent proportions, with the front of Minerva won't do—I have it—of Imperial Juno herself, with hair strained from the very roots, rolled over a cushion, *a la* Pompadour, giving to the massive brow such an "all these have I kept from my youth up" expression that, when brought into its terrible presence, I feel very much as I suppose Adam must have felt when he heard the Voice in the garden calling his name.

With regard to society now, things were rushed so tremendously during the visit of the Prince, that ordinary festivities have scarcely regained their wonted zest. "The reception season is at its height," which elegant reportorial platitude means that the houses are thronged, the flowers exquisite, the collation unexceptionable, the people charmingly stiff, and the, not withstanding, the numerous artistic devices of the various *recherche*, the fact that jewels and French toilettes are poor substitutes for warm hearts and cultivated heads, is everywhere apparent. "Were you at Mrs. P—'s reception yesterday?" asked a fair martyr of a friend. "No," was the reply: "was it pleasant?" "Pleasant! good Heavens! There wasn't a man there." And, of all the silly, stupid affairs, that certainly took the lead." At a reception given on Fifth avenue a short time since, by a lady celebrated for her point lace curtains and diamonds, a delightful surprise was prepared for all those fortunate possessors of camel's hair shawls, transmogrified into Metternichs and burnous, who thought them quite *comme il faut* for such an occasion. Upon the table in the third room, doing unostentatious duty as covers, was spread a shawl far exceeding in quality and costliness any which hung from the lovely shoulders of the indignant guests. Now, don't laugh, Mr. TRIBUNE, and call it a good joke, for, I assure you that, to the sensitive, delicate victims of this refined bit of malice, it was a very serious matter. Imagine some wretch building a house next your own perfect home, imitating your favorite style of architecture, surpassing you in magnificence, casting an ugly shadow over your noonday effulgence, capping the climax by making you near neighbor to a restaurant or tailorshop, and then laugh if you can at a woman's sorrow over the desecration of her cherished idol. What the prayers, remonstrances, and threats of fathers and husbands failed to accomplish in the dethronement of camel's hair, one blow from the faithless hand of this fair iconoclast has done. Peace to its ashes!

Hamlet in four pieces this week! Such an irruption of Danes, melancholy and otherwise, was never known before. Booth "at home," Fechter at Niblo's, Fox at the Olympic, and Tony Pastor at the Bowery. Fechter, moderately puffed and heralded, would have been a success. Fechter, under indiscriminate management, must write over his engagement in New York what so many of us will write upon our lives: Failure. Unfortunate "Box," when will you learn that poking your finger into our pie, always plays the *dickens* with it; and that, with all our getting, we have *not* got the sublime art of forgiveness? You wrote a little book about us once, my dear Charles, and, though I believe you have sought a place for repentance, carefully, and with tears, still, our "bird o' freedom" Pharisees have no faith in you, and will take good care you never get plenary absolution this side of Heaven. Speaking of Hamlet reminds me that possibly your lady-readers will be glad to know that Mrs. Edwin Booth is in a condition of unusual but exceedingly becoming plumptitude,—the result of her praiseworthy intention to issue, early in the coming spring, an abridged edition of the melancholy Dane.

The most successful *musicale* of the season was given on Monday night, by Mrs. Richard Willis, at her house on Twenty-sixth street. The music was of the highest order, both vocal and instrumental. One rarely hears upon the stage, or among professionals, such *timbre*, finish, and faultless execution as characterized the singing. The West held her own, let me tell you, upon that occasion. Mrs. Gulager, formerly of Detroit, and Mrs. Davidson, of Louisville, Ky., sang the New York *prima donna* so far out of sight that it was difficult to tell whether sympathy for the discomfited, or triumph over the success of the Occidentals, predominated. Some of the singing was pronounced unsurpassed by Ronalds, Kendall, or Ready; and I believe, if that precious old curmudgeon of a Peregrine Pickle had been there, he would have pricked up his ears and enjoyed the music—there, Peregrine, don't make such an awful face,—and then, you know, it would have afforded him the unspeakable relief of saying something good of somebody next Sunday.

I went the other night to a party expressly to see the most ravishing dress Worth has sent over this winter, that I might describe it in this letter; but the Fates were against me; the rain poured in torrents, and the lady was too wise to expose her dress to the dampness, knowing that, to these pampered, spoiled, New York favorites of fortune, a gown with the down off has about the value of a potato. Freshness is the secret of good dressing; no matter how simple or inexpensive the clothing, if it is only crisp and smooth. And this reminds me that men are much better judges of such matters than most women imagine. The men forgive, but love a woman for telling a lie, shabby boots, and [illegible]

QUID NUNC.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Extraordinary Scene at the Vatican—Infallibility and its Opponents—Fenianism Condemned—Rome and Russia—The Question of Adjournment.

In its correspondence from Rome of the 29th of January, the *Liberte* gives an account of a violent scene which has taken place between the Pope and the Syrian Patriarch of Babylon, and which has caused a great sensation there. It appears that on the occasion of the discussion of the second *schema* which treats specially of the prerogatives of the Bishops, the Patriarch delivered a speech in reply to those of several of the Ultramontane Prelates whose views were entirely opposed to the liberties of the Oriental Churches, and which the Patriarch, before he left for Rome had taken a solemn oath to defend. In this speech he reminded the members of the council of the obligation he had assumed, but said: "As to you, my Lords (Monsignori), you can do as you please, but on these matters all our rights, which, moreover, have been recognized by the Council of Florence." The Pope, irritated, sent for the Patriarch, and the venerable Prelate immediately repaired to the Vatican, where he was introduced to His Holiness by M. Valerga, the Patriarch of Jerusalem. I give the account of the scene which followed in the words of the correspondent of the *Liberte*. The Pontiff was very pale and appeared greatly agitated. A paper lay before him; it was an act by which the Patriarch renounced all his rights and exchanged his privileges for the handcuffs of the prelates of the Latin rite. "Sign that paper," said Pius IX. to him in a tone of command. The Patriarch, all in a tremble, respectfully asked for explanation. His Holiness gave them to him, and presented a pen to him. "I cannot sign an act of this kind," replied the Patriarch. The Pope was then seized with one of those violent fits of passion which are frequent with him. He struck his hand on the table, broke the pen which he held in his hand, and ordered the Patriarch that he should not leave without signing. It was a sort of trap. The Patriarch agreed to the last degree, endeavored to reconquer his Holiness, and spoke to him of the oath he had taken before leaving the east, and of the impossibility of his breaking it. All was useless. Pius IX only exhibited more irritation, repeated that the east was a colony, and again ordered the Patriarch to sign. Finally, after an hour's uncommon struggle, and after the Holiness had broken three pens on his desk, the Patriarch, more dead than alive, submitted, and was permitted to leave the Pontifical Cabinet. A few minutes afterwards he complained, with tears in his eyes, to his colleagues of the unbecoming treatment to which the Pope had just subjected him." "Was ever such a scene enacted?" asks the correspondent. "You will see, if this state of things continues, that Pius IX. will order the Bishops of the Left to vote Infallibility with the Right, and that, in case of resistance, he will shut them up in the Castle of Saint Angelo until they consent to act like the Patriarch of Babylon." If our American Bishops attempt to confirm by their votes such despotism as this, they will meet with anything but a welcome reception when they return to their dioceses.

INFALLIBILITY AND ITS OPPONENTS.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing from Rome under date of January 31, says: "Yesterday His Holiness Pius IX. caused to be informed by their Prince Cardinal Corsi that Cardinal Schwarzenberg the address against his personal infallibility, bearing the signatures of Bishops who are spiritual pastors over a great number of Catholics, was about to be forwarded to him as the common father of the Catholic unity. The act is something more than grave; it is, I think, decisive. The Pope might have given an angry, an intemperate, and even an impertinent reply; but to take the Powerful expression of opinion on a matter essentially relating to the faith from one hundred and thirty, if not more, Bishops, in this ill-mannered and indecent manner, as if it were an expression of impertinent and presumptuous interference, is a piece of Papal self-sufficiency that has no precedent. The addresses were sent back without comment or communication, just as one might fling out of window an insolent begging letter. I suppose now there will be an end to the great petition, which has been going from Bishop to Bishop with great diversity of success, it is said that there was a change in the direction of milder counsels, and less extreme resolutions. This contemptuous rejection of representations from persons who are of the first in hierarchical rank has excited all the world. [illegible] that it was not a deed of momentary impulse. The addresses were returned by the Pontiff after several days' reflection. The matter of importance to observe is that this act on the part of the Pope is a final declaration that the notion of compromise has been, as I always thought, a fore-told. It there had been any serious thought of sealing some half term which would have been accepted, what such a paper would have been followed—of what it was thought had been seriously entertained by more uncomfortable elected with dislike; it would have been appeased [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], they will not spare them until. [illegible] they ought to hope, anticipation that the scruples will in due time come and look [illegible] they gird up their loins for the [illegible] and [illegible] are the Pope—will not spare them until."

CONDEMNATION OF FENIANISM.

It has been for some time a matter of dispute in Ireland whether the Pope's recent condemnation of secret societies is intended to include the Fenian Brotherhood. The following decree, dated Rome, January 12, sets the question at rest:

"It may be doubted by many whether the Society of Fenians is included and denounced among the societies condemned in the Pontifical Constitutions, our most holy Father Pius IX., having first taken the opinions of the eminent Cardinals, the Inquisitors-General appointed to carry on the war of persecution against the universal Christian Republic, lest the hearts of the faithful, particularly the simple, should be perverted to the immense danger of their souls, and adhering to the decrees of the congregation of the Holy Inquisition issued in this circumstance, especially the decree of July 6, 1865, has declared and declares that the American or Irish society called Fenian is comprised among the societies forbidden and condemned in the constitutions of the Supreme Pontiff, and in particular by that lately issued by His Holiness, dated October 12, 1869, beginning 'Apostolicæ Sedis,' in Paragraph four wherein are declared liable to sentence of excommunication, to be removed only by the Pope, those who join the Freemasons, Carbonari, or any other kinds of sects which either openly or privately plot against the Church or legitimately constituted authorities, together with those who in any way favor the same, and who shall not have denounced them. He has, therefore, commanded this answer to be given to certain Bishops who have inquired the question.

"D. ANGELO ARGENTI,
"Notary of the Holy Roman Inquisition."

ROME AND RUSSIA.

According to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the Archbishop of Posen has laid before the Pope a project for a modus vivendi between the Holy See and Russia, which has already received the assent of Prussia, and to which the Archbishop is charged to present by Count Bismarck. The name of Poland and all mention of the Polish Church are to be erased from all the acts of the Holy See, and Monsignor Ledochowski, as Primate, renounces for himself and the clergy, the Polish nationality. In consideration of all Catholics being allowed the free exercise of their religion. The Emperor will appoint a Council, composed of Catholic ecclesiastics and laymen, to govern the church in Russia, in concert with a nuncio from the Pope, resident at St. Petersburg. The Holy Father has not yet agreed to the project. On reading it over, he exclaimed: "This is a new dismemberment of Poland which the Archbishop of Posen wishes me to sign."

ANXIOUS FOR ADJOURNMENT.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent details: "The Holy Father seems now only anxious to bring the council to a close, and he has spoken to several Bishops to use their influence to expedite the business, so as to effect this object by June; but where he is to find the money for his expenses up to that time is a mystery. The other evening, at the grand dinner of the French Academy, on the Pincio, some of the guests Cardinal Mathieu when the council would finish its labors. 'Not in ten years,' answered the Cardinal, 'if it continues to move at its present pace.'"

To Miss Susan B. Anthony.

On Her Fiftieth Birthday.

BY PHŒBE CARY.

We touch our caps, and place to-night
The victor's wreath upon her,
The woman who outranks us all
In courage and in honor.

While others in domestic broils
Have proved or word and carriage,
That one of the United States
Is not the state of marriage—

She caring not for loss of men,
Nor for the world's confusion,
Has carried on a civil war,
And made a "Revolution!"

True, other women have been brave
When handed or sustained,
But she has bravely fought her way
Alone and single-handed.

And think of her unselfish strength,
Her generous disposition,
Who never made a lasting prop
Out of a proposition.

She might have chosen an honored name,
And none have scorned or hissed it;
Have written Mrs. Jones or Smith,
But, strange to say, she missed it.

For fifty years to come may she
Grow rich, and ripe, and mellow,
Be quoted even above "par,"
Or any other fellow!

And speak the truth from pole to pole,
And keep her light a-burning,
Before she cuts her stick to go
The way there's no returning.

Because her moral, grand, hath been
The right of every human,
And first and last, and right or wrong,
She takes the side of woman.

"A perfect woman, nobly planned,"
To aid, not to amuse one,
Take her for all in all we're
Shall we the match for Susan!

Senator Sumner.

The petulant conduct of Senator Sumner, in regard to his position on the Committee of the Senate [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Gortschakoff and [illegible]

[illegible]

FASHION.

Rational Amusements.

The Cost of the Season—Party and Bridal Dresses—Hats, Hair, Boots, and Finger Nails.

Vegetable Colors.

There is a letter lying on my desk while I write, from one who signs herself "A Mother," and who asks me what she shall do with her two daughters, who are wild to attend theatres. "I never was at such a place in my life," says this "Mother," "and I have tried to bring my children up without any knowledge of such amusements; but their young companions all go, and they tease me constantly to be allowed to accompany them. I do not consider amusements sinful, but I fear that young people who frequent them may become infatuated with their follies, and neglect other and graver duties. What would you do in my situation?"

What would I do? Well, I should take those girls and go to every good drama that was played, and I should not do it under protest, either, as if I were a criminal; I should consider it a part of their education to be furnished with rational amusement, for the benefit of the flesh, as an aid to digestion, and a sequence to good moral teaching. There are just as good men and women on the boards of a theatre as in any other of the numerous avocations of life, and if there are some also who are bad, so are there bad people in churches and homes. You do not take your children there for religious instruction, or moral discipline, but for an hour or two of pleasant idleness,—an unbending from the sharp, strong tension of actual life. You need never patronize a play that has the slightest tendency to immorality, for there are plenty to see without it; and I do think there is no surer way to prevent your children from becoming sour, misanthropic, uncharitable men and women than by sending the good humor of trained fancy coursing through their veins while they are young. It is not, as a general thing, the boys and girls who are brought up to amusements who turn out badly; it is the young people from restricted homes, or from the country, who, suddenly left to their own will, launch into those forbidden pleasures with such zest that they are swallowed up by them. I know mothers who never allow their young sons to play a game of cards for fear they may become gamblers. How do those boys learn to play? Behind lumber piles, in back yards, and in the kitchen, when mother isn't at home, and there is all the danger of forbidden sweets to them in the practice. Now I should clear the centre-table in the evening, throw down a neat pack of cards, and say, carelessly, "Come, boys, let us have a little game," and I don't believe any harm would come of it. You may starve Josiah into a long, narrow, upright, close-fisted, close-hearted, moral man, who will give a beggar a tract when he is starving, and tell him, in a sepulchral tone, to turn from the error of his ways. But you can't make over your bright-eyed Harry in that way. He is bound to have some fun in life, and, though there is a wide margin between fun and evil, if you hold him in with too tight a rein he will run away and throw himself over the precipice of wrong.

Give your children amusements! School books all week days, and catechism all Sunday, will make early angels of them, but will never develop them into sunshiny, practical Christians for this world. Age and reason will tone them down soon enough, without you sitting upon them in judgment. Go with them to all places of harmless amusement (and a good theatrical performance is much more harmless than tea parties and kissing games). And don't be afraid to laugh with them. It will prevent many a heart-ache to you and to them in the future; and remember God never would have made so much beauty if He had expected us to be entirely satisfied with duty. Ask Robert Collyer and Dr. Goodspeed, and see if they don't agree with me!

Revenons a nos moutons, which is fashion. Everybody is asking all at once what style of garment is to be worn for a spring cloak; but as no two people think alike, the probability is that everybody will wear that which suits them best, modelling as near the prevailing fashion as they can. The prospect now is that short

WALKING JACKETS

will be the most popular, as the very bouffant panier will worn cannot be crushed or hidden in spring suits. The jacket will either be short enough to show the sash-ends of the panier at the waist, or will be split in the middle of the back, and turned in revers to allow the ornament to show. I was shown some very pretty costumes by an entertaining young man at a State street house, who, with a pen over each ear, and a tape measure in his mouth, proceeded to invest the forms with the different garments just finished.

No. 1—English walking jacket—was a square sacque, loose in the back, straight fronts, buttoning to the chin. Material, green plush, edged with a fluting of black satin, and lined with farmer's satin throughout. Price, $25.

No. 2—New York jacket—of blue velvet, with half-fitting basque-back, the fronts rounded at the corners, with side seams; *revers* at the throat, faced with black satin; sailor collar of black satin, edged with fluted satin; frog buttons in front; loose fringe across the top of shoulder. Length, three-quarters of a yard in the back. Price, $33.

No. 3—The Saxe-Gotha—This garment was of fine black cloth, trimmed with six rows of black cord, satin piping laid on in regular folds. The back was a square short sacque cut up in three sections, the rows of piping going up and around them; fronts square, and closed to the throat with gilt buttons, one row up the centre, one on each side, making three rows in all. The effect was very stylish. Price, $18.

No. 4—The Patrick Arthur—was a short coat fitting tight at the waist, with three seams in the back, and sprang from the waist into short tails, trimmed with plush. The material of this coat was a claret cloth, the plush trimming a shade darker and edged just at the top of the plush bands, with a cording of white satin; white pearl buttons on the front.

The basque has been worn so long, that it seems as if it could not be retained as a spring fashion. The long loose sacque is ungraceful, to say the least of it, and shawls only suit certain figures and ages; the burnoose is also a loose drapery garment, but those natty jackets seem to suit all medium-sized figures, and harmonize well with the dress and overskirt, which dispenses with any need of an upper garment, with long skirt. Still there are such made for those who wish them, with *panier* skirts elaborately trimmed, and in all possible material—cloth, velvet, serge, or silk.

ELEGANT TOILETTES.

PARTY AND BRIDAL DRESSES.

No. 1 was an elegant gros grain silk, with train, cut low in the neck, with puffings of blonde dotted across with bands of white satin, and a fall of wide Valenciennes lace to form a bertha, pointed quite low in the back. Above the ruffles, to finish the top, a row of narrow Valenciennes lace and inserting; a puff of silk and lace with an edge of lace to finish, formed the little short sleeve. The trained skirt had one deep flounce of white lace, dotted with tiny sprays of silver, with a ten-inch puff of the same at the top, with a narrow band of white satin for a heading. Just above the flounce, extending about half way round the skirt, was a wider puff of the lace, finished with a rosette on each side. A beautiful new style of tunic or *panier* skirt of the lace, trimmed with narrow ruffles of the same down each seam and round the bottom, with a broad white satin sash. This elegant and artistic dress was sent to Washington for a beautiful blonde bride.

No. 2 was a plain white satin, trained skirt, low neck and short sleeves, with overskirt and bretelles of rose-colored silk, trimmed with narrow fringe to match. Another, a beautiful Metternich green, satin waist and *panier* trimmed with real point, belonged to the same party.

No. 3 was a lavender silk trimmed with puffings of lavender satin on the waist and sleeves, and a *panier* of lavender satin, trimmed with the same.

No. 4 was a white Paris satin, with one deep flounce at the bottom, put on in points, and above it five narrow ruffles in cluster, put on in waves across the back breadths, and finished on each side of the front breadth with a large bow of the same material, trimmed with a narrow ruffle. Low neck waist, trimmed with ruffles and inside puffings of tulle; a Marie Antoinette sleeve, trimmed with narrow ruffles at the top, and finished with a deep frill edged with narrow ruffles. *Panier* trimmed down the side seams and across the front breadth with apple blossoms.

No. 5—a rose-colored moire, with train skirt, cut in waves around the bottom, and with a narrow puff of the same, put on quite near the edge. Close sleeves, with a pointed cap, fulled in at the edge, top bound with white satin and headed with puff of satin and point lace; heart shaped; corsage trimmed with point lace and puff of white satin, graduated bows of the moire bound with white satin put down the front breadth. White Llama *panier*, looped up on the side with pink roses and buds, and in the back a very handsome bow, bound with white satin.

WALKING SUITS.

An ashes-of-rose poplin velours, with three graduated bands of satin, to match, on the skirt, with straight bands of the velours fringed out and platted on each edge of the satin; close-fitting corsage, cut to simulate a coat in the back, quite short on the hips, and square in front; trimmed with the satin and plaitings to match skirt. A large full bow of the same, bound with satin, to be worn outside of the coat.

A BLACK IRISH POPLIN,

trimmed with silk velours and ruchings of narrow black satin ribbon. Over-skirt looped up, full in the back, with bows of velours and satin.

GREEN SERGE WALKING DRESS,

made with eight narrow ruffles, trimmed with a narrow green and yellow fringe, making a fine effect. Short basque, for street wear, of the same, with folds and fringes. No *panier*.

HATS AND BONNETS.

The new spring hat is to be the same shape, in straw, that the winter hats have been. The dimple-topped Tyrolese, the high turban, and other popular shapes have come in the thin foundation frames, to be covered with fancy straws. There are some elegant specialties in store for the ladies as soon as the mild spring days come. Bonnets are to be larger. I wish it was possible to run them out of shape and out of existence altogether; they are neither comfortable to wear, nor elegant to look at, and, for middle-aged ladies, they are extremely inappropriate, since they uncover the tell-tale forehead, and frame the face in a setting that magnifies any little peculiarities of age to their vexation. They belong to the old-fashioned obsolete night-cap species. Why don't middle-aged men wear a uniformity of hats? They do not, but tip their hats, at as jaunty an angle over their eyes as when they flourished in their twenties. Why don't they tie them on with strings, or put borders in them, or make some distinction of age? It would be just as sensible as for women to muffle their cheeks in ribbons and leave all the rest of their face exposed to the weather. There are all kinds of hats, sensible ones and foolish ones, fitting hats, and stale, respectable hats, comfortable hats that look knowing, and hats that have seen the world and can take care of themselves; hats that blush and say "I'm married," and hats that wink and say "I'm single," and hats that look wise, and hats that say, "I'm divorced." You can't make them. And then the [illegible] and [illegible] can be applied in hats by a more [illegible]

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year is the French morocco boot, over-buttoning, the leather being lighter than the pebble goat and heavier than the French kid; the colors of a medium thickness. For party wear white French kid with a button or sideclasp. The boot for shades of blue or pink kid are worn in satin to match the dress, and are very *recherche*.

In slippers, an elegant broad-toed French kid Marie Antoinette is shown, with French buckles and rosettes, of elegant design.

THE HAIR.

The popular Chatelaine braid, which has been left off so much, is the most worn, and curls are as universal on the promenade, being pressed for party wear. A braid going around the chignon and another worn as a coronet, just above the forehead, is a leading style. Short curls worn on the forehead, and a fall of air curls at the back over the braids, are still *en regle*. Long tresses of waved blonde hair are very pretty with the addition of curls. Braids are now brought into and with them we have puffs and tresses of all form. For parties and *bal masques*, wreaths of hair are in great demand, both with grown people and children. A few days ago I saw a beautiful child in a State street establishment, and particularly admiring his long, light curls, I asked the boy of six, I asked him if he would [illegible]. "I can't," he answered, "my mamma just put them." Sure enough, it was a wig, and his own short dark hair was hidden beneath the mass of gold.

ITEMS.

Black satin will be exclusively used for walking suits next season.

Young ladies of elegant leisure are cultivating finger-nails an inch or two long. This is to show their entire helplessness.

Ornamental pockets to be worn on the outside of the dress are shown, of oval shape, bag-shape, made of silk or velvet, fringed with fringe, and heavily embroidered.

Vegetable colors are to be the rage next season. Already turnip-colored dresses and squash-colored gloves have been noticed. A potato-colored hat, with green peas, will have a peculiar fascination for the ultraists. A soup colored silk with cranberry trimmings, will be elegant, and a truffled dress, with oyster ornaments, would be most appetizing.

Fashionable intelligence in cloaks from Field, Leiter, Palmer & Co., State street; in dresses, from Mary Thompson, Peck court; in boots, Smith Bros., Lake street; in hair, M. Campbell, Clark street.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. S. S. Hayes and the School Question.

In the Constitutional Convention, on the 3d inst., Mr. S. S. Hayes rose to a privileged question and said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I rise with great reluctance to a matter of privilege personal to myself. I believe I have never before, in any public body of which I have been a member, taken occasion to correct any statement in a newspaper in the present time.

I find in the *Daily State Journal*, published in this city, the following:

"CHURCH AND STATE.—The Chicago *Times* editorially approves the 36th section of the legislative article of the new constitution."

It then proceeds, a little further along, to say: "In the course of its comments upon this feature of the new constitution, the *Times* said: [illegible] a remarkable position assumed by Mr. Hayes, of Cook County, in the debate, as follows: 'Mr. Hayes made a statement with which, probably no one in or out of the convention will agree, when he said that the prohibition would exclude the Roman Catholic denomination, because it is not a sectarian church. The word sectarian is universally used,' &c. And the *Times* proceeds to remark upon that assertion."

I will say, Mr. President, that I am wrongly reported in the Chicago *Times* and in the *State Journal*. I used no such expression. I did not say the Roman Catholic denomination was not a sectarian church. I expressed no opinion on that subject. I would have deemed it an improper place for me to express any opinion upon religious matters in general, and I did not deem it proper for me to express an opinion upon that subject. I only said that the denomination that might control the legislation of the State hereafter, might assume that it was not a sectarian denomination; and as to the Roman Catholic denomination the records show, I knew that they denied that they were sectarian, and claimed to be the original Catholic Church; that was the claim of the Roman Catholic denomination. I did not express any opinion of my own on the subject.

The *Times* proceeds to make an argument against the union of Church and State, and says, as also does the Springfield *Journal*, that I take position of favoring a union of Church and State, and all that favors such a union of Church and State. I feel as strongly as any member of this convention the necessity of safeguards in the Constitution both of the State and of the United States against the danger of a union of Church and State. [illegible] one thing that I had in my mind when I proposed the amendment, to permit denominational and sectarian [illegible] to be a part of [illegible] education, and could not conscientiously allow public schools, to have a part of the school fund to the extent of their own school taxes, [illegible] they might have no motive for attempting to pervert the public institutions of the State to sectarian purposes.

Now, sir, I know perfectly well that there are those in the section reported that [illegible] view, and it is not fully settled in my mind that this convention is yet prepared, [illegible] be well to adopt such a plan. [illegible] I do believe, sir, that the public mind has not yet been fully matured upon this question. I think that in the city of Chicago they are [illegible] great extent the property of [illegible] that the schools should be [illegible] that it is a question all over the country, and that it is becoming a leading question, and I think that the public mind is not yet settled upon the subject. Sir, the position that I have taken was simply this: that it was better to leave this whole matter to the Legislature, as it has been heretofore, than to insert in the constitution a provision which would be obnoxious to a large portion of the religious people of the State. But I have not yet it be made to pass [illegible] hereafter have to be changed. That is all that I have to say.

A "LITERARY THIEF."

English Poets and American Publishers.

The following correspondence will explain itself:

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: The enclosed correspondence will throw some light on the relations of English authors and American publishers.

As things are at present there is no legal obstacle to prevent a dishonest Englishman from selling the copy of an unpublished manuscript he has been allowed to borrow, or has purloined, to a transatlantic publisher, and simply pocketing the proceeds.

One bar only remains—the right feeling of the American public and of the American press. Those of your readers who will glance over the letters which I enclose will not despair of their countrymen on the other side.

For obvious reasons the name, address, and single clause in No. 1, are suppressed.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
January 26.

No. 1.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: I have just arrived from England, where I received a communication from the Poet Tennyson, P. L., of Great Britain. They have never been published, but have been presented privately by Sir ——— to [illegible] only six copies were printed [illegible] price of these poems, [illegible] [illegible] volume containing [illegible] [illegible] sterling. These poems are known only to a dozen people only.

Corroborative evidence will be given in regard to it, if desired, as to the poems having been written by A. Tennyson, and also as to their being unpublished.

Please address ——— street, New York.

No. 2.

BOSTON, Dec. 4, 1869.

DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of your letter of December 3, in which you say you are in possession of certain unpublished poems of Mr. Tennyson's which you are willing to dispose of for the sum of £500 sterling. We are perfectly aware of the existence of these poems, but we are also aware that they should not be given to the public, they having been written for a specially private reason. Within two months a member of our firm has personally conversed with Mr. Tennyson on this very point, and we therefore know precisely what his feeling is.

Under no circumstances could we enter into negotiations for their publication. More than this, we feel certain that only by a breach of confidence on the part of some person could they have found their way to the American market.

As Mr. Tennyson's authorized publishers, and representatives in America, we must remonstrate in the strongest terms against any publicity being given to the poems, and we trust, upon the ground of the case being presented to your mind, you will discontinue proceedings in the matter.

We shall be glad to hear that you consent to withdraw them from publication.

We are, dear sir, your obedient servants,
FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.

Demonstration at the Porte St. Martin Theatre.

Paris (Feb. 3) Correspondence of the New York Daily News.

The revival last night of M. Victor Hugo's "Lucrece Borgia," at the Porte St. Martin, where it was first played exactly thirty-seven years ago, was the occasion of a candid political demonstration, which made it impossible to appreciate the merits of the actors, who braved the recollections of old playgoers by taking the parts originally filled by Mlle. Georges, Frederick Lemaitre, and Lockroy. M. Rochefort, who was in a stage box with the Hugos, Gill, the caricaturist, and Madame George Sand, was enthusiastically applauded, as far there was no harm, as long as the people did not interfere with the performance. But another conspicuous box was M. Paul de Cassagnac, the "Mameluke" of the Empire, as he delights to style himself. His presence made a majority of the audience forget good manners, and, as soon as Cassagnac was observed, several people began to sing loudly the revolutionary air of "Les Lampions." He put his opera glass to his eyes, and looked on the people who insulted him with a defiant air, which soon brought them recruits. According to the calculations of several papers as many as [illegible] ultimately joined in the chorus, and all the parts [illegible] that the piece was for the most part played in dumb show. When the name of Cassagnac was sometimes varied with that of Cassebert, with the addition of "Estaffe," the expletive attributed to the Marshal commanding the Army of Paris, but which he denies he used, signifying that he would be delighted to try the Imperial artillery upon the people. Paul de Cassagnac is, of course, highly delighted at the prominence given to his name. He proclaims in the *Pays* that he will ever regard it as the happiest day of his life, the day he stood alone "represented the Sovereign and the Empire." It brings on this demonstration. "My name is as Cassagnac. I said to them, I the free volunteer, the Mameluke, stood alone proudly amidst the [illegible] crowd." It was no surprise, he says, that he went to the theatre "armed," for he knew he would be hooted. Mme. George Sand, who, though she has been proscribed by Napoleon III., is still [illegible] to his Empire, went with M. Napoleon III., who [illegible] her "Your friends are my friends!" she replied, "My grand friend, Victor Hugo, and [illegible] [illegible] her impressions on the revival of "Lucrece Borgia." She speaks of the rendering of the three superb situations—the mother [illegible] the presence of her son [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

STATUARY.

ROGERS' GROUPS,

FOR SALE BY

WEST & CO.,

140 Lake-st.

WOMEN WHO WORK.

Two Departments Where an Experiment has Become an Established Fact.

The First Lady Clerk in Chicago—Her Successors—Salesmen vs. Saleswomen.

Pay of Women in Stores—Why They Receive Small Wages—Doubtful Justice—Premiums for Wrong-Doing.

Female Compositors—Why They Cannot Compete with Men on Morning Newspapers.

ARTICLE III.

In this article we will discuss rapidly at two different departments, where women's work, at first a mere experiment, has become an established fact. We see them at their posts, day in and day out, and the fearful cold of winter, and the blinding heat of summer; they jostle against us in the crowded thoroughfares; they, with us, brave open bridges, and, finally, as the crowded car comes our way, hang on by the eyebrow, as we do, glad of anything that will expedite the journey homeward. Some of them are fine and giddy creatures, some are impertinent and overbearing, others are among the noblest and best of women.

Some of our saleswomen are employed in first-class establishments; some are driven to death in cheap stores and like places; but, wherever we meet them, they are persistently toiling and striving, not for position of place, but to earn their bread.

Printers, while better paid than sewing women or saleswomen, are yet made to feel the effects of a system, which decrees that woman's work may compete with man's in point of excellence, but not in point of remuneration.

SALESWOMEN.

Since the ladies' and childrens' furnishing department has become a specialty in our dry goods stores, women have been engaged, in preference to men, in the superintendence and general management of these departments. In some of the stores, lady clerks are employed throughout, to arrange the thousand and one little matters of detail with which women are so familiar. As the heads of departments, men are usually retained, to supervise the work performed by their assistants. Employers will tell you that men superintend much better than women; that, while the latter attend to the most annoying little details in an admirable manner, they fail in those higher branches, where a man's executive power accomplishes so much.

THE FIRST LADY CLERK.

Any one who has become gradually accustomed to the employment of women in places of this kind, will, perhaps recall, with some amusement, what a sensation was created, when one of our most enterprising firms gave the rule a practical application. As is the case with all innovations, this one was regarded with especial disfavor. Many will remember how much was said about the pretty lady clerk, at Palmer's; and how the fashionable pleasure-seekers lounged in, one after the other, anxious to see what manner of creature this was, who could brave public opinion in such an unheard-of manner.

THE SUCCESS OF AN EXPERIMENT.

This was about eight years ago, in a time when women were only commencing to perform the manifold employments, since allotted to them. In those days, people often came for no other purpose than to wonder, and to stare. Some customers would look self-righteously at the pretty lady clerk, others would speak rather scornfully to this woman, whose boldness it was to stand in the cloak-room from morning till night, and to display her wares, and charming little women. Soon the wonder and curiosity subsided. Loungers became buyers, and the success of this experiment was proved beyond a doubt, the employment of women soon became general. Ladies were seen in the departments for trimming and laces, and other goods.

Other merchants, observing how well the rule worked in the case, decided to improve upon it, and soon adopted the same system. The employment of women in places of this kind grew, and it was found that the woman could measure ribbons accurately, count out needles and thread, pins and buttons, quite as advantageously as the men. It was also found that they could be sold at more economical prices, [illegible] as well, and, in [illegible] with the furnishing department, these women soon took the place of the men. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] such women to discharge their salesmen, employing in their stead saleswomen wherever it was practicable; and, from that time, and hencefor it, saleswomen took the place assigned them in our dry goods, fancy goods, millinery stores, and other establishments where women can be found to perform men's duties, and, at the same time, will not seek to accept a smaller compensation for them.

"ARE THEY GOOD CLERKS?"

They might, and should be, very efficient in their several departments. But, many complaints are made against them, not merely by fault-finders, but by earnest, thinking women—women with sufficient ability to look beyond the pettiness of all actual injustice, and a desire to elevate the down-trodden of all lands, irrespective of color. Where there are who will not side with lady clerks; and again, there are quiet, self-possessed ladies without number, who prefer that their wants be attended to by a saleswoman. "I wish to have a saleswoman wait upon me."

OBJECTIONS TO LADY CLERKS.

When asked the reason for the great objection to lady clerks, you will hear many such answers as these: "They are so impertinent!" "They are so careless!" "They are so independent!" Deny it, how would we, how willingly, we would, that there is some fact [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

IT PLACES ASSIGNED WOMEN.

In dry goods stores, women are employed in the trimming department, where often their good taste and judgment is exercised in the selection of appropriate trimmings for dresses, &c.; and in the purchase of those other little etceteras, to which women give their leisure to devote so much time and thought. In the furnishing department, saleswomen are apt to be appreciated, as they are generally competent in the matter of the articles of dress which they show, and of which are [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

WHAT THEY ARE PAID.

Those smiling faces behind the counter often hide sad hearts; and many a girl there would gladly give a dozen years of her life for one of ease and rest. They are obliged to stand where they are placed from morning till night; are required to be agreeable, prompt and efficient at all times,—neither must they tire or down; they are expected to dress well, and are paid only very small salaries. Many of them, for six or seven dollars each week, are obliged to pay board, lodging and clothing, besides other small but necessary expenses. [illegible] and see them so neatly clad, with the fresh linen and the bright ribbon embellishing the careful toilet, does it occur to you to wonder how much pinching and pressure a generally [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] of the constant struggle to live well; and do well, when the [illegible] of heart, is the shape of outstanding debts, which a [illegible] [illegible] salary cannot be made to cover.

In some of the stores, girls are taken on trial, at four dollars per week; the salary is to raised as their usefulness becomes more conspicuous, or are often engaged at six dollars per week. Employers do not always tell you this; but a small amount of inquiry and investigation will show you that here, as in many other departments, women are sadly underpaid.

In a large establishment on State street, side by side, at the same long counter stand a man and woman; both are energetic and capable. Indeed, if any exception be made on the score of intelligence, you would award the prize to the saleswoman. She sells as many goods in the day as the man, but, by virtue of his sex, he receives twenty-five or thirty dollars weekly, while she must content herself with a sixth or seventh. There is an amount of injustice here that fairly speaks on. Why should that woman receive so much less than her associate who has no more than she has? They tell us "The man may have a family to support!" So may the woman—but that is either. The very [illegible] of this kind are not usually taken into consideration in the arrangements entered into between employer and employed. On the other hand, the man who has only himself to support can live upon very much less than a woman, if he chooses. There are so many varieties of lodgings—shedding interest to [illegible] but offering chances for almost anything, of which men can avail themselves for a time; there are so few opportunities for women to economize, in board and lodging, that it is no easy, how, with such small salaries, they manage to live at all!

THE PRICE LOCKS FOR WOMEN.

What do the lady clerks do when they are out of employment? "We need a court," they say, the other day. "The Lord only knows!" he replied. "Now, we get twenty-five dollars a week, and you want to know what they do when times are dull? [illegible] are shown at any time, perhaps half of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] hard to get another place, and, in the meantime, are out on hungry, let [illegible] [illegible] enough, a woman, no matter how [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DOUBTFUL JUSTICE.

In some stores, a deceitful, hateful and laborious system is sometimes, of justice, that, while it deprives [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A PREMIUM FOR WRONG-DOING.

A course of training, adopted by some stores has been employed in some of our first-class establishments, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

---

especial favorites. Employers say that they pay popular lady clerks more weekly, and all said that the ladies who receive their copious really exist, [illegible] [illegible] to "honor with favor" the [illegible], by any means, not just [illegible] every honest, [illegible] [illegible] according to what they [illegible] [illegible] held for tender labor. The employers fancy a tendency to [illegible] that it girls who are going down on what they receive, to [illegible]

There, giving [illegible] being accordingly thrown [illegible] they show self-confidence, and [illegible] the managing customer, who [illegible] always to trade at that store, [illegible] their favorite lady clerk.

Another who want a few berths [illegible] or some clerks for [illegible], and [illegible] her gloves, a collar, or a basket [illegible] [illegible] the patron, in a manner if [illegible] if this is they cover up to [illegible] rarely discovered.

HOW CAN THIS EVIL BE [illegible]

The employed themselves [illegible] have confessed the [illegible] working girls are the victims [illegible] them what they [illegible] wages they will accept; let [illegible] the cause, and the evil would [illegible] day what we will, this and other [illegible] like to exist, just so long as [illegible] trouble of its own.

CLERKS IN CONFECTIONERY [illegible]

Clerks in confectionery and [illegible] usual wages paid women in [illegible] [illegible] per week. The position is not by any means [illegible] is not looked upon with favor [illegible]

CLERKS IN DOLLAR [illegible]

The clerks in dollar stores, [illegible] are selected mainly for [illegible] and vivacity of manner; are [illegible] nicely, and be agreeable. The [illegible] some, often extending through [illegible] teen and fifteen hours daily. [illegible] are frivolous, come enjoy [illegible] perhaps, and [illegible] the majority of working women every [illegible] finish their work and be gone [illegible] them went into dollar stores [illegible] cause they found employment [illegible] in everywhere else.

THE CLERKS IN [illegible]

are paid better than [illegible] They are not required to dress [illegible] [illegible] and jostle abroad [illegible] to one who is no longer young [illegible] age. There, the [illegible] [illegible] "and [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the last bits of [illegible] [illegible] "Here, Miss Smith, [illegible] Miss Brown, [illegible] [illegible] We leave the details of [illegible] [illegible] of women employed in [illegible] to say a few words about [illegible]

[illegible]

THE POLICE COURT.

[illegible]

Michael Jones was finally [illegible] afternoon. He has been [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.
Dr. Ryder,
Dr. Kapheal
PROPOSALS
TO CONTRACTORS
CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET
COMMERCIAL
RAILROAD TIES
WANTED.
SCALES.
FOR SALE
FOR SALE AND RENT.
RAILROADS.
REAL ESTATE.
Furnishing About the Growth of Cities.
Suburban Ghosts—Curses of Real Estate Transactions.
Trouble On the West Side.
THE RIGHT REPORTER.
WOMEN WHO WORK.
FASHION.
Festival Announcements.
MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
MONETARY.
LOCUS' GLOBUS.
FOR SALE BY
WEST & CO.

THE BALLOT.

Review of Rev. Dr. Hatfield's Recent Lecture.

Why the Agitation of Woman's Suffrage is Not Pernicious

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Rev. Dr. Hatfield delivered a lecture in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in this city, last Thursday evening, entitled "The Pernicious Effects of the Agitation of Woman's Suffrage," from a large part of which we respectfully dissent. Although D. D.'s may prescribe to and splinter up sickly or fractured theology with most eminent success, it has often happened in the past few years that when they had [illegible] or political [illegible] in hand, they [illegible] and bungling work of it [illegible] their case has died on their hands. [illegible] we tip the hat to them with due deference, when they keep within the precincts of their professional sphere, out of that circle we claim the right to administer even excoriating criticism. We have yet to learn that any good cause suffers from agitation, and admitting that the Rev. D.'s view of the case is tenable and the only right one, it must shine with increased lustre under the constant attrition of fair discussion—

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers."

On the other hand, it is the infallible earmark of a weak and bad cause to decry agitation and shrink from the glowing crucible of fair, enlightened investigation. The ancient demons hated discussion; Rome, with her dogmas, deprecated Bible illumination, and slavery shrieked madly against "the pernicious effects of agitation." [illegible]

[illegible]

"Then follows such statements as these: The advocates of the woman's side of the question claim that the present sphere of woman's activities is confined to *two or three callings*;" [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Feb. 19, 1870.

[illegible]

Destruction of a Row of Frame Buildings on State Street.

The alarm from Box No. 84, about 12 o'clock yesterday, was caused by the discovery of fire in the two-story frame building No. 815 State street. [illegible]

[illegible]

Tree-Planting at Riverside.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

tivity, and an hour's walk not only fully compensated us, but filled us with amazement at the vast amount of work that had been accomplished in so short a time. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO, Feb. 17, 1870.

SMUGGLING.

Seizure of Books and Laces Sent from London Through the Mails.

The Custom House officers are keeping a close watch on the mails, with the determination of breaking up smuggling, which is so extensively carried on through the Post Office. Colonel [illegible] is assisting them in all in his power, and every large or suspicious bundle that arrives is scrutinized, and, if found to contain contraband goods, is seized. A lot of law books arrived from London on Friday, consigned to E. B. Myers & Co., booksellers, on Washington street. They were detained, and yesterday seized in the store by Thos. H. Keefe, Special Inspector of Customs. They were appraised at two hundred dollars in gold, and placed in bond. Mr. Myers called upon the United States District Attorney and stated that the books had been ordered for one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and that they were wanted immediately. Mr. Glover agreed to release them upon the payment of their appraised value, and the money was handed over. It will be retained until the authorities at Washington decide otherwise.

Three packages, containing ermine furs and laces, consigned to Henry Brotherton, of Freeport, were also seized by Colonel Keefe on Friday. Brotherton was arrested about a week ago for receiving goods through the mails and neglecting to pay duty on them. He was notified, and replied that he had written to the party in London who sent the other goods not to forward any more through the mails, and supposed these three packages had been mailed previous to the receipt of the letter. Under these circumstances he was permitted to pay the duty and take the goods.

Every effort possible is making to break up this smuggling, and although it may require some time, ultimately it will be broken up, and the government receive an immense amount of revenue of which it is now defrauded.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Lecture by Major Powell on the Canons of the Colorado.

The Teachers' Institute held a session at Farwell Hall yesterday morning, to listen to a lecture on "The Canons of the Colorado," by Major Powell, the gallant explorer.

The choir sang, and Superintendent Pickard introduced the lecturer, who dwelt upon the geography of the Colorado and the geological formation of the canons. The preparations for the expedition and the course of the expedition over roaring cataracts through [illegible] rapids in grand and gloomy gorges, were vividly described. The adventures of the party were related, the sad fate of some who fell at the hands of Indians was mourned, and a handsome tribute was paid to the courage, energy and daring of Bradley, an old sailor of the party. The lecturer was warmly applauded.

The choir sang, and the meeting separated.

This was one of the most notable and interesting lectures of the whole course. There was something refreshing in the novelty of the topic and the happy way in which it was treated by the gallant lecturer. He will deliver another lecture in a short time in Farwell Hall, for the benefit of a city charity. He should have a large house.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday were the following: S. R. Bradley, John W. Hilbur, John J. Howe, J. M. Pullman, J. M. Allerton, and George Campbell, New York; Alexander Young, A. V. H. Carpenter, A. G. Underwood, Milwaukee; Thomas Howard, Hong Kong; [illegible]

TREMONT.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House were the following: [illegible]

[illegible]

Standard American Wines.

There are not any wines in the market that have received such merited favor as the California brands, from the vineyards of the old established house of Perkins, Stern & Co., the founders of the best wine trade. They are pronounced to be unsurpassed in delicacy of flavor by any of the foreign vintages, and are very largely used by physicians in hospitals and in private practice, and the universal testimony is that they give better results and are purer than any others ever used. [illegible]

Hand-in-Hand Association.

The National Hand-in-Hand Association of Chicago advertises in our columns to-day. Its object will be found worthy of attention. Its plan includes the best features of the various protective and benevolent associations of this and other countries, and has some features peculiar to itself which are of great value. To those unwilling or unable to incur the expenses of life insurance it offers the means of securing a provision for their families at the least possible cost. Its managers are men of the highest reputation in this city, giving full assurance that all it promises to do will be faithfully done.

The Dunlap Silk Hat.

This elegant article of head-dress, the production of the celebrated Broadway and Fifth avenue hatter whose name it bears, and which has received the unqualified approval of gentlemen of acknowledged taste and fashion in this community, not only on account of its very "distingue" appearance, but for its many intrinsic excellencies, will be introduced (spring style) on Monday, the 21st inst., by Brewster, Hatter, under Sherman House.

Wrapping Paper, Bags, Etc.

J. E. Pattibone, Nos. 104 and 106 Randolph street, is now offering his large stock of wrapping paper, paper sacks, flour bags, and cotton, hemp, and flax goods at the manufacturers' prices, in order to close it out. This is the time to buy anything of this kind at cost. He also pays cash for rags, old paper, and metal.

Sale of Unredeemed Pawns.

The monthly sales of unredeemed pledges will be resumed at Lipman's loan office, corner of Clark and Madison streets, on to-morrow and Tuesday, when good chances will be offered to those desiring to secure real bargains. A choice collection of forfeited goods is now on hand, and will be disposed of at low prices.

Hon. William Barnes.

As will be seen by a publication in another column, Mr. Barnes has taken the management of the business of the Life Association of America for the Eastern States. He has no superior as a life underwriter, and the company is to be congratulated upon securing his services.

Marseilles.

Messrs. C. W. & E. Partridge & Co., Nos. 88 and 90 State street, are offering for sale at their extensive establishment one thousand pieces of Marseilles at fifty cents per yard. These goods, which it cost seventy-five cents to import, are worth inspection by all proposing to buy.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Halford Leicestershire Sauce is capital for dyspeptics. It gives the proper tone, and acts better than any recommended stimulant.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE Agents, Office No. 123 West Madison-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, REAL ESTATE Office, 128 South Clark-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, REAL ESTATE Agent. [illegible]

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—BY H. O. MOREY, NO. 10 METROPOLITAN Block: LANDS NEAR BRIGHTON. [illegible]

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY SAMPSON & DREW'S REAL Estate Agency, Room 1 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.: [illegible]

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

[illegible]

Trades.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LADY OF PLEASING ADDRESS who wants to engage in remunerative business, may call at Room 6, Farwell Hall.

[illegible]

Seamstresses, &c.

[illegible]

Domestics.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

[illegible]

Trades.

[illegible]

Coachmen, &c.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Seamstresses, &c.

[illegible]

Domestics.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1870.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Among the lectures delivered in Paris this winter, was one by [illegible]

[illegible]

Fourteen astronomers employed at the Imperial Observatory have resigned in consequence of Leverrier's removal.

[illegible]

Mlle. Schneider refuses to come to America to perform in opera bouffe.

[illegible]

Sheffield is said to be manufacturing knives named after Traupmann, [illegible]

The petition in favor of Papal infallibility has been signed by [illegible] Bishops. The opposition counts [illegible] Fathers, [illegible]

Nominations in the French army will hereafter be made as vacancies occur, instead of being postponed till the anniversary of March 15 and August 15.

The principle of the temporal power is, it is said, to be asserted in a canon, [illegible]

On January 9, the Pope gave audience to several hundred Catholics in a body, and addressed to them an allocution dilating, in emphatic terms, on his supremacy over councils. [illegible]

The French and American Bishops have presented to the Supreme Commission a memorial for the abolition of the regulations for maintaining secrecy in the council, [illegible]

The emigration controversy in England [illegible]

The King of Sweden has, in spite of the [illegible]

The cost of maintaining so many Bishops is pressing heavily on the Pope, [illegible]

The Pope has been discussing Irish questions with Mr. Maguire, the member of Parliament for Cork. [illegible]

The question of abolishing capital punishment is under discussion in Paris. [illegible]

A company of English capitalists, including members of Parliament and distinguished engineers, has been formed to carry out a plan for constructing a new port at Cape Grisnez, between Boulogne and Calais, [illegible]

An Italian correspondent of the London Daily News declares that Victor Emanuel has always desired the Duke of Genoa to accept the Spanish Crown, [illegible]

That the Pope himself has not in any way given up the hope of seeing his own infallibility proclaimed as a teacher of dogma ex cathedra, we gather from more than one speech of his, [illegible]

The *Petit Journal* complains that two clever English swindlers are at this moment victimizing Paris. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SHECHITA

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

[illegible]

Trades.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Seamstresses, &c.

[illegible]

Domestics.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

[illegible]

Trades.

[illegible]

Coachmen, &c.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Seamstresses, &c.

[illegible]

Domestics.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

$2,500 TO LOAN, [illegible]

$3,000 [illegible]

$10,000 TO LOAN FOR 5 YEARS AT [illegible]

$17,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1870.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Among the lectures delivered in Paris this winter, was one by Auguste Comte, on General [illegible].

Subscriptions have been opened for a monument to the philosopher [illegible].

A daughter of Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, who is reported to have a beautiful voice, is educating for a public singer.

The Emperor of Russia has presented a diamond ring to a M. Becker, who has recently invented a mode of warming railway carriages without expense, by utilizing the heat of the locomotive.

Roland, the little son of Pierre Bonaparte, [illegible]

Fourteen astronomers employed at the Imperial Observatory have resigned in consequence of Leverrier's removal.

Somebody asked one of Haussmann's employes whether a monument would be raised to him. "If one isn't erected, it will not be for want of materials. The stones that have been thrown at the Baron are enough."

Offenbach has promised three new operas to three Paris theatres next season. In case of default he will have to pay $15,000 in the aggregate.

Mlle. Schneider refuses to come to America to perform in opera bouffe.

Demosthenes Ollivier, father of the French Prime Minister, was upon the black list made after the coup d'etat, but, thanks to King Jerome's intercession, the Emperor agreed to [illegible] to France. The son's hostility [illegible]

Madame Rattazzi's toilette at a ball in [illegible]

A letter from Nice sets the number of strangers wintering there at 30,000, [illegible]

Thiers prepares his speeches at his dinner parties, [illegible]

An imitator of Troppmann, living in the South of France, [illegible]

Sheffield is said to be manufacturing knives named after Troppmann, to attend whose execution an old lady came all the way from Strasburg.

The petition in favor of Papal infallibility has been signed by 400 Bishops. The opposition counts 180 Fathers, but only 25 Bishops. The French opposition meet in the saloons of the Archbishop of Paris.

Nominations in the French army will hereafter be made as vacancies occur, instead of being postponed till the anniversary of March 16 and August 15.

The principle of the temporal power is, it is said, to be asserted in a canon, which will also recommend that the foreign occupation shall be perpetual; and there are whispers of violent measures in preparation against Italy, such as a solemn excommunication by name of Victor Emanuel and his Ministers, and even an interdict of the Italian Kingdom.

On January 9, the Pope gave audience to several hundred Catholics in a body, and addressed to them an allocution dilating, in emphatic terms, on his supremacy over councils. At almost the same hour, Monsignor Mermillod, Bishop of Geneva, one of the three great champions of infallibility, delivered in St. Andrea della Valle a sermon on the *three* modes of incarnations of the Savior. Once He had come down in the flesh, then He had in His ineffable condescension chosen the medium of bread and wine, though exposed to the desecrating action of any graceless wight. "And now," said the Bishop to his electrified audience, "the Savior is once more on earth—He is in the Vatican, in the person of an aged man."

The French and American Bishops have presented to the Supreme Commission a memorial for the abolition of the regulations for maintaining secrecy in the council, which they declare to be opposed to the spirit of the Gospel and the teaching of Jesus Christ.

The emigration controversy in England [illegible]

The King of Sweden has, in spite of the advice of his Minister of Justice, Freiherr von Geer, sanctioned the regulations decided upon by the Reichstag for securing greater liberty of conscience. The King has now the right of sanctioning the formation of acknowledged communities of Dissenters without any interference on the part of the Lutheran clergy. Secession from the State Church is no longer forbidden; the children of mixed marriages need no longer be brought up in the Lutheran faith, and marriages may take place before civil officials or Dissenting ministers, as well as before Lutheran clergymen.

The cost of maintaining so many Bishops is pressing heavily on the Pope, and further contributions must come in or his exchequer will be exhausted. Yet at this moment General Kanzler is adding another troop to the Holy Father's regiment of dragoons, and clamoring for the indispensable funds. The Council of Ministers refuses to sanction the outlay—not, however, on the ground of economy, but because General Kanzler made his application to the Minister of Finance instead of to the council itself. But General Kanzler intends to get over the difficulty by appealing to the Pope direct.

The Pope has been discussing Irish questions with Mr. Maguire, the member of Parliament for Cork. His Holiness, the Cork *Examiner* informs us, said it was with great satisfaction that he had perceived "of late" "a real anxiety" on the part of the Government and Parliament of England "to deal in a wise and generous spirit with Ireland." He rejoiced that the land question had been taken up. "God's blessing," he said, "would be sure to follow legislation conceived in a good spirit; and he had reason to think that the intention was wise and good, which it must be when it was for the benefit of a people and a country."

The question of abolishing capital punishment is under discussion in Paris. It has already been decided by the Ministry that executions shall no longer be public, and there is talk of requiring the jury who convicts to see the sentence carried out. A radical journalist having urged the abolition of capital punishment for everybody except sovereigns, "How is this?" exclaimed the Emperor; "I thought that since 1789 we were all equals."

A company of English capitalists, including members of Parliament and distinguished engineers, has been formed to carry out a plan for constructing a new port at Cape Grisez, between Boulogne and Calais, deep enough to permit the entrance of boats capable of carrying railroad trains across the channel, after the fashion employed in crossing rivers in this country. The representatives of the company have already conferred with the Emperor Napoleon, who regards the project with favor.

An Italian correspondent of the London *Daily News* declares that Victor Emanuel has always desired the Duke of Genoa to accept the Spanish Crown, and that his mother at first expressed her concurrence, but that aristocratic and municipal jealousies opposed and finally gained over the Duchess through the influence of her father.

That the Pope himself has not in any way given up the hope of seeing his own infallibility proclaimed as a teacher of dogma *ex cathedra*, we gather from more than one speech officially, or unofficially, attributed to him. On Sunday, 9th January, in addressing some 1,500 Catholics, he is officially reported in the *Vatican* to have spoken as follows: "Certain pretended wise men, blind leaders of the blind, desire that particular questions be avoided, and that nothing be done contrary to the prevailing ideas of the age. But I tell you that the truth must be proclaimed in order that liberty may be established, and that we must never fear either to proclaim the truth or to condemn error. I wish to be free myself, and that truth should be free. As to the affairs of the world, I have nothing to do with them."

The *Petit Journal* complains that two clever English swindlers are at this moment victimizing Paris. The first is about 30 years old, and answers to the name of "Lardley," or "E. Ardley." He gives himself out as a Baronet, or Colonel. He is a man of small stature, with light-colored beard. The second, who signs himself "Hermitage," and calls himself an aide-de-camp of "Lardley," is tall, beardless, and appears to be 24 or 25 years of age. These two gentlemen, who say they are at Paris on official business, present themselves at the principal hotel, spend enormously, borrowing money from masters and servants, and finally disappear without paying. Two days ago they ordered at a tailor's the uniform of a Prefect of Police. "Lardley," when having his measure taken, told the tailor that he was about to occupy the vacant place of M. Pietri. "It is very likely," says *Le Figaro*, "that Lardley and his companion will appear before the Prefect of Police, but they will not occupy his apartments."

English Liberals expect the government [illegible]

[illegible]

The Emperor of Austria has accepted the resignation of the majority of his Ministers. [illegible]

A writer in the London *Times* in commenting upon a recent lecture of Professor Huxley's, said: [illegible]

To which Professor Huxley thus replies: [illegible]

In the article in the *Marseillaise* which gave rise to the prosecution of Rochefort, [illegible]

THE SHECHITAH.

Butchering Under the Levitical Law—The Method Still in Vogue.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

A mode of butchering—ancient, unique, supported by a large class, and for which those who practice it claim great advantages, is in vogue in Cincinnati [illegible]

[illegible]

RAMBLES IN GERMANY.

German Education.

The Public Schools—Secular and Religious Instruction—The Realschulen and Gymnasia.

[illegible]

Germany has a reputation [illegible]

[illegible]

MADEMOISELLE NECKER.

Translated from the French.

CHAPTER I.

A VERY IMPORTANT LETTER.

"Mr. Gibbon: Do me the favor to call and see me. I have something of the greatest importance to confide to you, and wish particularly to speak with you in private. [illegible]

[illegible]

CHAPTER II.

THE OFFER OF MARRIAGE.

[illegible]

FISH MIGRATION.

Appearance of Strange Numbers of the Finny Tribe in New York Lakes.

[illegible]

Riding Together.

BY WILLIAM MORRIS.

[illegible]

Dishonest Merchants.

[illegible]

TWO BOURBON PRINCESSES.

Sister Therese, of Saint Augustine, and Madame Elizabeth.

[illegible]

MADAME ELIZABETH.

[illegible]

Very Far Away.

BY WILLIAM ALEXANDER, BISHOP OF DERRY.

One touch there is of magic white,
Surpassing southern mountain's snow,
That to far sails the dying light
[illegible]

O ship! O sail! far must ye be
[illegible]

A Ball Dress.

From the New York Home Journal.

[illegible]

Favorite Dishes.

[illegible]

The First Laughing Song.

SARAH'S GREETING TO ISAAC.

From Hebrew Portraits by E. C. Stedman.

[illegible]

—*London Spectator.*

[illegible]

TIT-BITS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and the Devotees.

[illegible] Tombs of the Scaligeri.

An Evening on the Piazza.

An Irruption.

Written for The Chicago Tribune.

The "Colombo d'Oro" or "Golden Pigeon" of Verona is one of the old-fashioned Italian osterias fast disappearing before the invasion of railroads and telegraphs; soon, like the banditti and picturesque costumes of the peasantry, only to be met in some old oil painting or "proof before letters." I saw nothing to suggest the origin of its name, nor, indeed, anything connected with the establishment reminding one in the least of pigeons, unless, perhaps, the unfortunate travellers who allowed themselves to be decoyed into this uncomfortable and dirty host by that old bird of prey, the landlord, to be plucked with a facility and address which, judging from the length of his bill, must have been prodigious. I had left Venice early in the morning, and arrived in Verona a little after noon, not the least fatigued with five hours' travel through a most beautiful and varied line of country. At 11 we were in the *recinte* of the fortress,—while in the possession of the Austrians, the strongest in the whole world,—one of the quadrilateral (with Mantua, Peschiera, and Legnano) which stopped the victorious legions of Napoleon III. after Solferino, and procured for Austria the peace of Villafranca. When the *Tedeschi* evacuated Venetia they dismantled the four great fortresses, and, as the Italians never had the money to restore the works, the position has lost much of its former strength.

I took an early dinner, washed down with a pint of red [illegible], which the landlord set before me with a grin, telling me it was a choice native growth, and the flower of his cellar. After my teeth came off their edge, I thanked him, and begged he would keep the rest, or drink it himself, as we *barbari* had not had our taste educated up to that point. He then brought me some muddy Burgundy, with which I was fain to content myself. A little piece of sickly-colored [illegible], and some mouldy fruit, appropriately wound up the entertainment. I lighted a cigarette and set out for an after-dinner stroll. Soon one of the inevitable *ciceroni* swooped down [illegible] his legitimate prey, [illegible] proceeded or offers to show this, that, and the other, winding up with the assurance that he was very poor, and the unhappy father (*disgraziato padre*) of eleven children, all small (*tutti piccoli*).

"Why, you infernal black!"—; but a look at him reassured me he was at least 60, and his endeavors to excite my sympathy had [illegible] him into the above unwarrantable statement. In company with this interesting pater familias, I visited a church,—its name I have forgotten, and, as I never owned the invaluable "Murray," cannot supply the deficiency. I never carried a guide-book among my travelling paraphernalia, first, because it takes away from the freedom, without which my wanderings would lose half their charm; and, secondly, because it stamps you at once as being unacquainted with the country—a "green hand." I never saw people abroad for the third time carry "Murray," and many dispense with the encyclopedical John during their second visit. I have, indeed, heard of a certain Senator—who shall be nameless—having boasted of being able to "do" the continent without other auxiliaries than "Murray" and a tooth-brush, who, being asked which he would rather dispense with, if it were necessary, unhesitatingly replied, "Why, the tooth-brush, of course." But this story has been attributed to a discomfited political opponent.

To return to our lambs, or, our church; it was [illegible] up, and had an [illegible] altar-piece, and [illegible] of wind, and beggars, and wax tapers, as the majority of Italian churches. Some of the pictures were fine,—one of a Madonna and child especially over one of the smaller altars. [illegible]

[illegible]

Impressed with these evidences of volatility in the Italian character, I left the church to visit the tombs of the Scaligeri or great family of La Scala. These were situated in a very damp little church on a side street. The monuments are in excellent preservation, in the Gothic style of the *cinque cento*. There lay the stone knights calmly reposing on their noble backs, their gauntleted hands crossed on their proud stomachs, waiting for the trump to summon them once more into squadron. The largest tomb was surmounted by a small spire of beautiful fretted work, about fifteen feet high; on top of this was an equestrian statue of the knight whose bones lay in the crypt beneath. Everywhere, in the churches, on the tombs, the corners of streets, the arms of the Scaligeri, a ladder (*scala* in Italian) meets the eye. [illegible]

[illegible]

ANOTHER BLOW AT TRADITION.

The Whereabouts of the Island Occupied by Robinson Crusoe.

From Every Saturday.

About a year ago, a party of midshipmen belonging to a British man-of-war cruising in the Pacific, landed on the island of Juan Fernandez and erected there a monument to Robinson Crusoe. [illegible]

An Illinois Invalid.

From the Boston Advertiser.

"I tell you, sir, that truth is stranger than fiction." [illegible]

The Swallows.

BY BERANGER.

Translated for The Tribune.

[illegible]

Captive on the Moorish shore,
A soldier, weighed beneath his chain,
Said: I see your pinions move—
Birds, exiled by winter's reign—
Swallows, whom hope's ardent glance
Greets, though in calamity,
Without doubt ye come from France—
Of my own land do ye not speak to me?

Ye, have I these years implored
For some precious souvenir,
Of that vale where earth has stored
All that memory holds dear;
Where the crystal current flowed,
By the odorous rose-tree,—
Ye have seen our blest abode,—
Of its retreat do ye not speak to me?

One of you, perchance, was born,
Where those eyes first saw the day;
Ye have heard a mother mourn
My enforced and long delay;
Dying, she each moment hoped
Hope to hear my footsteps free—
Now she listens—how she weeps—
Of her pure love do ye not speak to me?

Have ye seen the villagers
At my sister's wedding-fete?
Did ye hear their songs and cheers,
When the evening hour grew late?
And the youths, [illegible] to war,
[illegible]
Have they seen the village more?
Of all those friends do ye not speak to me?

Now, mayhap, the stranger roams
O'er their graves with careless feet,
Master of our humble homes,
With no heart our friends to greet.
Now no more a mother prays
That these chains unshackled be;
Swallows of those early days,
Of all these ills do ye not speak to me?

Historical Records.

A London paper says: [illegible]

Leaf-Drifts.

Turning over papers,
Yellow now with age,
Looking at Time's footprints,
On each folded page.

Scraps of foreign paper,
[illegible]
Gathered bits of lore.

Pencilled thoughts and rhymings
[illegible]

Hasty memorandums,
Bringing back the chimes
[illegible]
Dates of happy times.

Here and there a letter,
[illegible]

Telling such a story,
[illegible]

Torn and scattered fragments,
[illegible]
All together olden.

[illegible]

Little bits of life-lore
From the far-off Past;
Down the [illegible] river
They are floating fast.

[illegible]

Josh Billings in the Editor's Chair—His Answers to Correspondents.

[illegible]

FATHER MERIEL'S BELL.

[illegible]

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

Lost.

The moon comes out and glimmers,
The stars like diamonds gleam,
And long, green boughs are waving
O'er a pleasant mountain stream.

And my thoughts travel backwards,
Into the long, dead years,
And your face comes before me,
Seen through a mist of tears.

We met—we loved—we parted;
The story ever new:
We lived—we hoped—we waited,
And so the long years grew.

A vast sea rolls between us,
A gulf that time has made,
New habits grow upon us,
Old beauties fade and fade.

Take one last look behind you,
Into the vale of years,
Does my face come before you,
Seen through a mist of tears.

—*Dublin University Magazine.*

A Cat Infirmary.

A rich, eccentric business man of [illegible] Ohio, has recently made a will [illegible]

A Masquerade.

A little old woman before me
Went slowly down the street,
Walking as if aweary
Were her feeble, faltering feet.

From under her old poke bonnet
I caught a gleam of snow,
And her waving cap string fluttered,
Like a pennon, to and fro.

In the folds of her rusty mantle
[illegible]
And I sprang to keep her from falling
With a touch as quick as thought.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Territorial Government for the District of Columbia.

New Policy in Regard to Aid to Railroads.

Action of the Committees on the Bureau of Education.

The Postal Telegraph Question.

Illinois Distillers Before the Ways and Means Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

TERRITORIAL BILL FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The committee of citizens appointed to draft a bill for a Territorial Government for this District, are ready to report. Their memorial, with the bill, will be presented to both houses of Congress this week. Both the Senate and House Committees, and on the District, and the House Judiciary Committee, favor the movement. The bill provides for a Governor and Secretary, to be elected by male citizens, for the term of four years; a Legislative Assembly, to consist of thirteen members, elected for four years, and a House of Representatives, of twenty-six members, elected for one year. The laws passed are to be subject to the revision of Congress, and the Territorial Government has supervisory control of municipal affairs. The bill also provides for a Delegate in Congress.

NEW POLICY IN REGARD TO RAILROADS.

The new policy with reference to aid to railroads was inaugurated in the Senate on Saturday. The debate was on the bill for a road in Oregon, and showed that no more subsidies in the way of bonds will be given, and what lands are granted cannot go into the hands of speculators, but must be sold to actual settlers. The measure in this form went through with only eight votes in the negative. One of the House committees takes ground against granting lands on any condition, but the Senate bill is tolerably sure of being passed before the end of the session.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The Bureau of Education comes before the House for judgment the next time that body goes into Committee of the Whole on the General Appropriation bill. The Committee on Appropriations put into the bill a proviso repealing the law by which the bureau was established; but on Saturday this was ruled out on a point of order, and the funding motion is to appropriate $15,000 for expenses of the bureau during the coming fiscal year. For the first year of its existence this bureau had $7,000; for the second year, $20,000; and for the present year, $6,000. The question of continuing it is tolerably sure of being fully debated. The Joint Committee on Retrenchment, the House Committee on Education, the Secretary of the Interior, and President Grant are in favor of its continuance, and [illegible] transferring to it the school work of the Freedmen's Bureau. The House Committee on Education has already acted upon the recommendation of the President and Secretary Cox, and will report the bill making the transfer as soon as it has an opportunity. The Retrenchment Committee, on Saturday, agreed to the transfer, but will hold another meeting to perfect the bill, the point of difference among the members being whether the funds remaining in General Howard's hands, which were about $1,000,000 on the 1st of last September, and are now less than $600,000, shall, or shall not, be used for the exclusive benefit of the colored children in South Carolina, the bureau to continue to next July, on the present appropriations. General Eaton will probably be confirmed this week as Commissioner, in place of Barnard, removed.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The Chairman of the House Special Committee on the Postal Telegraph, is trying to get authority to send for persons and papers; but the chances seem to be against his success. Members hold that it would be a needless and wasteful expense of money. The advocates of this postal telegraph project are here, and ready to give the committee their facts, figures, and opinions, at any time, and it is understood that the officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company will appear whenever called upon by the committee, and it cannot be ascertained that they have ever refused to answer any legitimate questions. They are not criminals and the members, some of whom favor postal telegraph, say it would not be right to set up an inquisitorial investigation into the affairs of their company so long as they stand ready to respond to reasonable inquiry.

PARDONED.

The President, at the solicitation of Jesse R. Grant and Vincent Shinkle, has pardoned S. S. Newman, of Covington, convicted of collusion with revenue officers to defraud the government in tobacco returns, and sentenced to a fine of $11,000 and imprisonment. The pardon was ordered at the White House, and taken over to the Attorney General, who insisted that the case should have been referred to his department first, that papers might have been sent out to the United States Attorney for his version of the matter, to the end that intelligent action could be taken. The case was, however, overruled, and the pardon was ordered, though something was agreed upon, that the papers might go through the regular channels.

ILLINOIS DISTILLERS.

Messrs. Hughes, of Chicago, and Howlett, of Springfield, representing, as they say, a large body of distillers who desire to carry on a legitimate business, have been before the Ways and Means Committee, and presented their views for a change in the revenue laws. They represent that the present law is difficult of execution; that frauds are practiced under it, and that it subjects distillers and revenue officers to a great deal of needless annoyance. They recommend that the producing capacity of grain distillers and prepayment of tax be the basis of future legislation. Their plan is to have every distillery registered and numbered; to make the owners or lessees take out a license on its producing capacity, and to require prepayment of the present tax on what it can produce before a permit is given to run, and to do away with all other features. The plan is elaborated in full, but these are the principal features.

MORE CADETSHIP SPECULATIONS.

The Military Commission having ascertained that R. R. Butler, of Tennessee, had disposed of his cadetship for a consideration, he appeared before the committee and explained that he had used the money to partly help elect Stokes Governor; and had divided the receipts between himself and other politicians for use in the campaign. A morning paper asserts that Golladay, of Kentucky, is among those implicated.

SYPHER DENIES.

Sypher, of Louisiana, denies, in the most positive terms, that he ever referred any one to his brother in connection with an appointment.

FARRAGUT BETTER.

Admiral Farragut, who has been seriously ill for several days, is reported better this evening.

PERSONAL.

Hon. A. G. Riddle and John M. Langston, the Law Professors of Howard University, have made arrangements to sever their connection with that institution. Their department has been throughout the most flourishing of all.

WEST POINT VISITORS.

The President has added ex-Governor Lowe, of Iowa, to the West Point visitors.

GENERAL ATWOOD.

Representative-elect Atwood, of Wisconsin, has arrived, and will take his seat in the House to-morrow.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—There was a snow storm this afternoon, and to-night is cold and windy.

RELAPSING FEVER.

Two cases of relapsing fever occurred last week in crowded tenements.

THE HAVANA OUTRAGES.

The President yesterday sent to the House the correspondence upon the recent assassination in Havana, the substance of which has already been published.

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Senator Pomeroy, from the Committee on Public Lands, has reported in favor of a land grant to the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, to extend their line from its terminus [illegible]

[illegible]

GREENWALD.

Greenwald proves to have been a German citizen.

CINCINNATI.

Burning of Dairy Stables—Terrible Destruction of Cattle—Accidents, Etc.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—At 3 o'clock this morning the barn and dairy stables of [illegible], situated four miles north of this city, were discovered in flames, and were totally destroyed. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

Coroner's Inquest on the Late Explosion—Another Victim—Swindling Intelligence Offices—The New Bridge—From New Mexico, Etc.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Agents of ice companies have gone to Canada to arrange for a large [illegible]

[illegible]

INDIANAPOLIS.

[illegible]

FRESHETS.

[illegible]

THE WEST.

West Indian Outrages [illegible]

[illegible]